[THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1769.] [NUMB. 1376.]

THE NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, publiſhed 23d March, 1769.
Flour at 19/6 per Ct.

A White Loaf of the fineſt Flour, to weigh 1 lb. 13 oz. for 4 Coppers.——Ditto, of Dit. to weigh 14 oz. for 2 Coppers.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN's RISING and SETTING, till Thurſday next.

	D's Age.	High Water.	riſes ☉ H.	M.	ſets ☉ H.	M.	
THURSDAY	13	7	after 4	49	before 8	8	Full ☾ Saturday next a Forenoon.
FRIDAY	14	8	4	48	8	8	
SATURDAY	☾	9	4	47	8	8	
SUNDAY	16	10	4	46	8	8	
MONDAY	17	11	4	46	8	8	
TUESDAY	18	12	4	45	8	8	
WEDNESDAY	19	12	4	44	8	8	

Days 14 Hours 22 min. the 18th.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Buſhel	5s. 6d.	Beef per Barrel	45s od.
Flour——	16s. od.	Pork	90s. od.
Brown Bread	16s. 6d.	Salt	2s. 6d.
Weſt-India Rum	3s. 10d.	Bohea Tea	4s. od.
New-England ditto	2s. 3d.	Chocol. per Doz. £.	1s. od.
Muſcovado Sugar	56s.	Bees	1s. 8d.
Single refin'd ditto	1s. od.	Nut Wood ⌀	30s. od.
Molaſſes	1s. 10d.	Oak ditto ⌀	18s. od.

SELLING off at prime Coſt;

A Freſh and general Aſſortment of Drugs and Medecines, patented Medecines, Shop Furniture, Surgeon's Inſtruments, &c. By

THOMAS BRIDGEN ATWOOD,

Who is removed from Broad-Street, to the Corner Houſe where Sheriff Roberts formerly lived, oppoſite to that occupied by General Amherſt, now by Mr. Le Roy, the Corner of Naſſau-Street, Where Country Orders will be punctually executed. Phyſician's and Family Preſcriptions faithfully made up, and all Favours duly acknowledged. 75 78

JOurneymen Paper Makers, may meet with good Encouragement, by applying to (75 78) JOHN KEATING.

J. ALLICOKE,

IS removed to the Houſe wherein Mr. Thomas Wm. Moore lately lived, in Wall-Street, near the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe, where he continues to ſell as uſual, Genuine MADEIRA,

Old Jamaica Spirits, of the beſt Quality, Weſt-India Rum, Arrack, French Brandy, Geneva, double and ſingle refined Sugar; excellent Sallad Oil, TEAS.

CLARET in Bottles, &c. &c. Velvet Corks, black Pepper. French Indigo, &c. &c. And will be obliged to his Cuſtomers for a Continuance of their Favours. 75 78

CORNELIUS C. WYNKOOP,

BEGS Leave to acquaint his Friends, that he is removed from Beekman's-Slip, into the Street which leads from Coenties-Market into Broad-Street, Where he continues to ſell for Caſh, a neat Aſſortment of Goods, both by wholeſale and retale, as cheap (at leaſt) as any one in Town. 75 78

TO BE SOLD, BY

JOHN LONG, in Pearl-Street, near the Battery, good Lisbon Wine, by the Quarter Cask, Hogſhead, or larger Quantity, for Caſh or ſhort Credit. 75 78

L O S T,

FROM the South Side of Staten-Iſland, the twenty-ſixth Day of April, a CANOE, of about 20 Feet long, three Feet wide, with a ſmall Bar of Iron under the Seat.——Whoever takes up or ſecures ſaid Canoe, ſo that the Owner may have her again, ſhall have Two Dollars Reward, paid by me

BENJAMIN SPINING.

Elizabeth-Town, April 9, 1769. 75 78

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that we the Subſcribers, Truſtees for all the Creditors of Garrit Sp. Dewint, of the Iſland of St. Thomas, in the Weſt-Indies, Merchant, are ready to make a Dividend of the Eſtate of the ſaid Garrit Sp. Dewint, among his Creditors; And we hereby deſire all the ſaid Creditors to meet on the 20th Day of July next, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon of the ſame Day, at the Dwelling Houſe of Walter Brock, in Wall-Street, in the City of New-York, for that Purpoſe. Dated the 4th of May, 1769.

BENJAMIN BLAGGE,
ISAAC CORSA,
JOSEPH BULL.

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LONDON, February 8, 1769.

To the MERCHANTS *in* GREAT-BRITAIN *trading to* AMERICA.

GENTLEMEN,

I AM very ſenſible (and am ſure every unprejudiced thinking perſon within this kingdom, by this time, muſt be) that the only kind of repreſentation the people in America have in Great-Britain, is nothing more than the bare intereſt you have in the American trade, connected with your intereſt and influence in Britain; ſo that the only check which prevents the whole property and eſtates of that people being ſeized on and appropriated to the diſcharge of the national debt, or ſome other purpoſe, without their conſent, is your intereſt in the American trade, and influence to ſupport it.

Of this opinion I am confirmed, from the petitions of the Colonies having been heretofore rejected, or very little attended to; from your being the only means that procured the repeal of the ſtamp act; and from the Colonies being now debilitated to prefer any petitions. I acknowledge the Colonies are indebted to you, not only in large ſums of money, which, by the preſent meaſures adopted, I muſt ingeniouſly tell you, I fear you are in the greateſt danger of loſing, but alſo in gratitude for relief from the ruin threatened by the late ſtamp act. I think it therefore my duty, in juſtice to you and the Colonies, to acquaint you, that to my certain knowledge there has been, and now is, a number of infamous parricides, who, from the money they have received in the Colonies ſervice, from the money they have lately received in doing the Colonies the greateſt diſſervice, and from the offices in which they have ſerved, have been enabled to make an appearance at the moſt important boards within this kingdom, and there have repreſented and traduced their country and countrymen in the moſt unjuſt, unfair, daring, and ſcandalous manner; by whom adminiſtration has been deceived, and even made to believe, that the people of America are ſo much dependant on Great-Britain, that they cannot manufacture without her permiſſion, or without her permiſſion have the materials for manufactures; and it has even been aſſerted in the public papers, that there is not wool enough raiſed in America, to make each man there one pair of ſtockings; the truth of which, I find, is not doubted; 'tis ſaid it came from good authority. Indeed, ſo apt are people here to believe, eſpecially what is not true, that I ſhould not be ſurpriſed, ere long, to hear it aſſerted in the public papers, that there was not ſuitable timber in America to make the different kinds of mills for manufacturing of cloth, iron, timber, &c. or that there were proper ſufficient ſtreams of water to turn ſuch mills; which, indeed, would be as juſt a repreſentation of the ſtate of that country, as any that has been lately attended to.

If you ſhould think that the truth of what I have here advanced, merits an impartial inquiry, I would recommend you to inquire of ſuch gentlemen who are natives of America, and now in London, who cannot be prejudiced by having or holding either pay or employ from the Colonies, whoſe intereſt it would be to fall in with the current of the times, but have honeſty enough to ſuffer rather than do wrong; who have more knowledge of American law and politics, and ten times more merit, than the whole of thoſe informing paricides, of whom there be many now in London, too well known to need mentioning, unleſs deſired by thoſe whoſe buſineſs it ought to be to make proper inquiry from whom alone, not only law, but reaſon, and every man in his ſenſes, would expect ſuch evidence as is fit to found a judgment upon, in any matter worthy of notice.

RATIO.

LONDON, *Feb.* 19.

IT is now imagined that the French troops will ſoon be recalled from Corſica, but at preſent there ſeems to be a ſuſpenſion of conferences on this matter by the accident which the King met with by falling from his horſe while hunting on the 4th inſt. in the foreſt of St. Germain, whereby he received a contuſion in his arm, which is not yet well.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated Feb. 11.

" A ſtrange and ſudden change has lately taken place in our political ſyſtem, attributed ſolely to the influence of his Majeſty's new favourite Mademoiſelle Barry, who is a very ſenſible woman, as well as extremely beautiful. This lady, whoſe head is greatly turned to politics, is no friend to the Duke de Choiſeul, and much leſs to his public conduct, eſpecially with regard to the Corſican war, which ſhe conſiders as a very deſtructive impolitic meaſure, and in conſequence thereof, a ſtop has been put to the ſending to that iſland ſo large a body of forces as had been intended. The above mentioned nobleman has thereupon reſigned all his ſtate employments, which it is generally imagined will be given to the Duke de Chatelet, now ambaſſador at the Britiſh court.

In fine, whatever may be the reſult of this new connection with regard to the adminiſtration of public affairs here, it is certain no court in Europe has been ſo frequently under the direction of female politics as this; witneſs, among others, Mad. Maintenon in the late reign, and Mad. de Pompadour in the preſent."

Another letter from the ſame place ſays, that the ſpiriting up the Turks to go to war with Poland and Ruſſia, was the D. de C.'s plan.

Some letters from Paris mention, that the ambaſſador of the moſt Chriſtian King at the Porte had made an offer to the Grand Viſir of a ſquadron of French men of war of the line, to act where it might be thought neceſſary.

Extract of a letter from the Confines of Italy, Feb. 19.

" No body looks on the death of the late Pope as natural. On the opening the body, there appeared ſeveral ſymptoms which gave room for ſtrong ſuſpicion of foul play. As his Holineſs had taken his reſolution, and was at length determined to yield to the remonſtrances of certain Sovereigns, it is conjectured that thoſe who would not have found their account in it, were willing to attempt ſome exploit, by means of which, they might give birth to ſome grand revolution, or at leaſt, in endeavouring to avert the ſtorm, to ſell dear their own deſtruction. It is certain that the ſtricteſt ſearch is making into the affair, and that the nephews of the late Pontiff, though attached to the ſociety of Jeſuits, neglect no ſteps to come at the bottom of it.

" Had it not been for the activity and vigilance of the French Ambaſſador, a Pope would have been choſen before the opening of the conclave.——In the night, between the 11th and 12th of this month, his Excellency intercepted a letter, which fully diſcovered the whole plot, formed by the Jeſuits and their adherents.——Cardinal Chigi, a great zealot for the ſociety, was to have been placed in the pontifical chair.

" Since this diſcovery, all the foreign Miniſters have placed numerous guards in their Palaces; but as to arms, there is none of any kind to be purchaſed in Rome, having been all bought up, and conveyed away inſenſibly, few at a time, by the Jeſuits: And the ſaid Miniſters have preſented, both jointly and ſeparately, different Memorials, wherein it is ſaid, " That in the different department of " the Eccleſiaſtical State there are, at this time, " more than 15,000 foreign Jeſuits, who are em- " ployed, night and day, in learning the uſe of " arms, and the military exerciſe."

The news from Bengal, is rather unfavourable, as they ſeem to entertain ſtrong apprehenſions of a rupture with Suja Dowla: this intriguing Prince has, it ſeems, conſiderably increaſed his army, and diſciplined them upon the plan of the Engliſh Seapoys; he has alſo made a great addition to his artillery, from his own founderies, where he employs Frenchmen, who caſt as good field-pieces as any brought from Europe; and what appears ſtill more alarming, he has been lately circulating letters amongſt the neighbouring Rajas, ſetting forth how diſgraceful and ignominious it is to the whole empire, to ſee the Great Mogul in the hands of the

English East-India company, who dictate all his councils.

It was this morning confidently asserted, at the west-end of the town, that there is not at present any likelihood of a pardon being granted to a certain gentleman, but that he will be left to suffer what the law has and may inflict.

Feb. 9. Letters from Genoa of Jan. 7, mention, advice being received there, that the French have altered their plan, which was to wait for the reduction of Corsica, till the spring, in consequence of some intimations from Count Marbœuf, who is of opinion, that a great stroke had better be struck this winter; that accordingly express orders have been sent to Toulon, Marseilles, and Antibes, for embarking immediately, notwithstanding the rigour of the season, a large body of troops, and warlike stores, in order to endeavour at a complete conquest of those islanders, before the termination of the winter.

Letters from Paris mention, that it is not expected there that General Paoli can hold out above one campaign against the power of France, not only on account of superiority of numbers, but also as great dependance is placed on the desertion of some of the chiefs in Corsica, and that in all probability by the powerful influence of gold, more will follow the example.

They write from Constantinople, that the Turkish army, destined to act in Poland, will consist of 250,000 men; that a body of 140,000 Tartars have orders to make an irruption in the empire of Russia, and that the sum assigned by the Porte for the expences of the war, amounts to 250 millions.

It is remoured no less than three foreign ministers took the earliest opportunity to dispatch expresses to their several courts, on the subject of a late expulsion.

The expences attending the prosecuting a certain popular prisoner, are now said to amount to no less than 900,000l, which have all been defrayed by one single person.

Feb. 10. It is said his Sardinian Majesty has made a very forcible remonstrance to the court of France, in relation to the invasion of Corsica, which it is hoped will be attended with consequences that will be very advantageous for the spirited natives of that island.

By Letters from Corsica, we hear that a report prevails in that island, that the Dey of Algiers has offered to furnish the brave Paoli with a considerable supply of troops and warlike stores, in order to enable him to preserve the liberties of his country from the encroachments of his ambitious enemies.

Feb. 11. It is said that a certain gentleman lately promoted to a high office, received the sum of 5000l. as a retaining fee in a certain cause, with 1000l. for his brief; and that he, with the rest of the council, will receive 5ol. per day till it is determined.

Feb. 13. It is thought that matters will very shortly be made decisive respecting America; not only by a strick support of the supreme legislative authority over them, but likewise bringing the instigators and ringleaders of the late commotions there, to a strict account for their proceedings.

It is said, that as soon as a certain great affair is bro't upon the tapis, a celebrated statesman, who has retired from all public business, has something very extraordinary and very interesting to offer on the subject of territorial right, &c.

We hear some persons are under prosecution for transmitting a late address without proper authority.

The King of Prussia has bought in all the demands of the German Commissaries who were denied payment by the board of enquiry in London, after the war. They were paid, (or perhaps overpaid) one million in lieu of seven. How this monarch expects to get in the remainder, is what the French call *Un mystere de la cour*. But it is imagined that great politician would not give even five per cent. ready money, if he were not sure of obtaining the rest.

Two great officers in the city, in the law department, have given it as their opinion that a certain popular gentleman is not eligible for the office of Alderman, being in execution at the time of election.

Letters from Paris, dated, January 31, declared, that no news of any consequence had lately been received at court, relating to the affairs of Corsica. It appears that the count de Marbeuf has received orders to act only on the defensive, till the large body of troops from Provence arrives to reinforce him, and that then his instructions are, to act in the most vigorous manner, in order to reduce the island under the dominion of France, which, it is thought, will be effected in about two months, as several of the first families in that island, have offered to join the King's troops, provided their privileges relating to commerce, &c. are not infringed.

We are assured, that, an eminent merchant, in this city, remarkable for his attachment to the cause of liberty, transmitted to General Paoli, on Friday last, the sum of one thousand pounds, which he had collected among his friends, for the relief of the brave Corsicans, in consequence of the subscription set on foot by Mr. Boswell.

The final determination of the ineligibility of a certain gentleman to an office of some importance in this city, is we hear, not yet made; as the law officers, to whom the matter was referred, though they have already declared the election to be void on account of his being in execution at that time, have desired the opinion of the Solicitor and Attorney General on this matter.

Feb. 14. It is now thought, that a bill of incapacitation will not be brought against a certain gentleman.

It is said, an application has been made, in a very extraordinary tone, by the ambassador of a great power, demanding our taking part in a quarrel wherein we are at present no ways concerned; and with a haughty declaration, that not a single article of commerce (but through the medium of other powers, which must inevitably raise the price of them to us) shall be permitted to be imported from his sovereign's dominions, for British use.

A letter from Paris, dated January 30, says, "The embarkation of the troops now going to Corsica consists of no more than about 15 or 16 battalions."

A letter from Leghorn, mentions, that General Paoli summoned a meeting of the chiefs of his party lately; when a new plan of operation was agreed on, in order to counteract the designs of the French in their winter campaign.

The Carysfort man of war, Capt. Vandeputt, having received some injury in the Mediterranean, is now careening at Gibraltar, after which she is to be stationed in the Bay of Corsica, in order to bring intelligence, she being the best sailer in the navy.

We hear there were great debates in the court of Aldermen on Tuesday last, with respect to the admitting Mr. Wilkes a member of that body; but they coming to no determination, it was agreed to refer the matter to the decision of council appointed by both parties.

Feb. 18. We hear that Sir James Lowther, is gone to Paris to meet the Earl of Bute, on his return to England, who continues in a declining way.

The English noblemen and gentlemen, now residing at Florence, lately raised by subscription, a sum of 900l. which they sent to General Paoli, who signified his thankful acceptance of it by a most polite letter.

It is said that a petition is prepared, and which fills the largest skin of parchment that could be procured, by the freeholders of the county of Middlesex in favour of a certain gentleman, and soliciting a redress of the national grievances, in order to be presented to a great personage.

One of the articles in the above petition is said to contain a request, that some of the present pilots be thrown overboard.

Feb. 21. Orders are given for a general muster of the royal regiment of artillery, when a draught, it is said, will be made for foreign service.

There are letters from Paris which say, that the Duke de Choiseul is actually dismissed from his employment at the French court; an event of great consequence to the repose of Europe, as it was by this minister's advice, contrary to the sense of the French nation, that troops were sent to Corsica, and by his intrigues that the Turks were incited to declare war against the Russians. It is expected the Count de Chatelet will be sent for over to succeed him.

NEW-YORK, May 18.

This Morning about one o'Clock, after a long Trial, before a Court of Admiralty held in the City-Hall, consisting of his Excellency the Governor, the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Council, &c. Joseph Andrews was found guilty of Piracy and Murder, and condemned to be hanged, having in August or September 1766, in Concert with Nicholas Johnson, both Mariners on board the Sloop Polly, Capt. Duryee of this Port, bound to the West-Indies, on the Passage, murder'd the said Captain, the Mate, a Boy, and two Passengers, for which Johnson was executed the same Year in Eustatia.

BOSTON, May 8.

Extract of a letter from St. Nichola, on the Island of Hispaniea, April 7.

"There has lately been great Disturbances among the French in and about Port au Prince; large Sugar Drogers are taken to carry Troops from one Place and another, and the Men pressed out of the small Craft that go to the Bite of Leogan, &c.——We know but little of the Cause of this Uneasiness, as they keep as much from us as they can. It is now said Things are quiet there, as the Commandant has hang'd some of the Ringleaders, and sent some others to France.——Trade is very dull here, and nothing from America bears any Price.——

Last Friday the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of this Town, legally warned, met at Faneuil Hall, and there made choice of the following Gentlemen to represent them in the General Assembly at the approaching Session.——The Number of Voters being 508.

The Hon. JAMES OTIS, Esq;		502.
The Hon. THOMAS CUSHING, Esq;		502.
Mr. SAMUEL ADAMS,	—	503.
JOHN HANCOCK, Esq;	—	505.

Previous to the above Choice, the following Vote was passed, *Nemine Contradicente*, viz.

VOTED, That this Town before they proceed upon the Business of the Day, make and order to be entered upon t' Records, the following Declaration of the Right to the Freedom of Election, viz.

The Select Men having acquainted the Town, that they had waited on General MACKAY, Commander of his Majesty's Forces quartered here, to inform him that the Choice of Persons to represent the Town in the General Assembly was coming on, and to claim in behalf of the Town the full Right of British Subjects, and Freeholders upon so important an Occasion, founded in the Principles of the Constitution.——The Select Men having also acquainted the Town that the General had declared it was not in his Power to march the Troops out of the Town upon this Occasion, or any further to comply with their Claim than by confining them to their Barracks, which he engaged.

The Town, tho' they receive this Answer as a Concession of the Rectitude of the Claim, yet as the Measure of confining the Troops to their *Barracks*, and not removing them out of Town, is by no Means adequate to the extent of their constitutional Right, they cannot proceed to an Election, without declaring their clear and full Sense, that the Residence of armed Forces in the Town, during an Election of so great Importance, is a high Infringement of their constitutional Rights; *protesting*, that their proceeding to an Election under such Circumstances, is wholly from Necessity, and not to be considered as a Precedent at any Time hereafter, or construed as a voluntary receding from the incontestible Rights of British Subjects and Freeholders on so interesting an Occasion.

The Meeting stands adjourned to this Morning at Nine o'Clock. And as a Committee appointed to prepare INSTRUCTIONS for the Representatives will make Report, it is hoped there will be a general Attendance.

We are informed that the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of Cambridge met the 5th Instant, and made Choice of Mr. THOMAS GARDNER, as their Representative, and at the same Time voted the following Instructions.——

1st. We expect that you will to the utmost of your Power, support, maintain, and defend his most Sacred Majesty GEORGE the Third, our rightful Sovereign, his Crown, Dignity and Family.

2dly. You are to use your best Endeavours, that our invaluable CHARTER Liberties, Privileges and Immunities, *dearly* to us purchased by our *Ancestors*, and all the RIGHTS derived to us from the invariable *Law* of *God* and *Nature*, be transmitted inviolable to the *latest Posterity*.

3dly. We apprehend, that no Power on *Earth* can justly *deprive us* of our essential *Rights*, and that *no Man* can be safe either in his *Life*, *Liberty* or *Property*, if a contrary Doctrine should prevail; therefore *We* recommend to you a firm but prudent Opposition to all unconstitutional Measures.

4thly. We enjoin that by no Means you vote for a Draft of any Money out of the public Treasury, unless the Occasion be emergent and warranted by the Maxims of Equity, the Principles of our happy Constitution, and Precedents justly resulting from the same.

To the PRINTER.

IN all Disputations it is certainly an Argument of an indefensible Cause, when the Author, unwilling to take Notice of his Opponent's material Arguments, passes over them, and animadverts only upon those Passages, which, separated from their Connection with the Argumentative Part, appear to have no Force or Consistency. By these and such like little Artifices, the most rational and connected Discourses may be picked to Pieces, and the Authors appear to be possess'd of a wonderful Share of Sagacity, when in Truth if they had their Deserts they would be loaded with Reproach and Contempt: More peculiarly are these Writers enabled to impose upon their Readers by such Practices, when the Controversy is not of so much Importance as to induce the Reader to a careful Inspection of the Merits of the Arguments: Upon these Occasions they attack their Adversaries in Flank and Rear, skirmishing about from one Part to another; But are ever cautious how they come to a fair Engagement, as they know their Forces too weak for such an Encounter. When therefore a Person engaged in the Defence of a just Cause, meets with such Adversaries, he is Writing not only to little Purpose, but really dishonours himself in vouchsafing to refute or answer such flimsy Productions.

Such an Author as above described is the late Writer of Corsa's Performances; and I am somewhat surprised that a Person of Corsa's Understanding cannot perceive that his Writer is imposing upon him and betraying his Cause. This Assertion with very little Pains I am able to prove.—In my last of April 13th, I took Notice of, and re-

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n able to prove.—
Notice of, and re-

futed his Arguments, brought to prove that he, Corsa, could not have said what was charged against him, of Philip L. And altho' he had largely considered this Matter and was so positive and confident of Victory, as to recite at length my Arguments against it, and then ask what they were to the Purpose; and tho' it was a principal Point in the Dispute: yet in his last Piece he has not taken the least Notice in Support of the Arguments I had before used. But this was certainly incumbent on him, if he would reason fairly and do his Opponent that Justice which he has a Right to demand.—— Further, upon his asserting that I had tried many supposed Designs of the Affidavit, but that I overlooked the real one, which lay close at Hand; I I shew'd that this very real Design he talks so much of, had been considered more at large than any other; Surely then no honourable, candid Writer would lay under the Imputation of so scandalously misrepresenting his Opponent, if it were easy to take off the Charge.——But not one Word do we see in answer to this Matter unless he means the following Assertion as such, viz. "That he would not take any Notice of my Quirks and Flings.—This to be sure is a noble Method of refuting the Imputation, and reflects Honour upon the Ingenuity of the Author.

In the same Piece I shewed that the Design of the Affidavit was not to clear Sears of the Charge he mentions; and supposing it was, that it had not effected even this Design.

The first Point I supported by several Reasons there urged at large and plain to the meanest Capacity.—These Arguments he answers by the following round Assertion, viz. "My Motives for "making the Affidavit are so fully explained in my "Piece published in the New-York Journal of the "6th Instant, that I think it needless to say any "Thing further in reply to Mr. Murray's unwar-"rantable Suppositions concerning them." To answer the Maintenance of these Motives, as shewn in this Journal of 6th Instant, was the express Design of the Reasons above mentioned; to take off the Force of these, nothing more than the above Assertion has been offered: 'tis amazing to me that any Person of the least Modesty would dare to say he had refuted Arguments by barely saying he had refuted them: This Practice is not defensible upon any Principles, nor can I excuse it, tho' it evidently tends to the Advantage of my Cause; In this Respect I must confess that this unfair Method of arguing, and his unjust Misrepresentations of my Performances, have served to set off the Cause of Truth, and polish it beyond its native Brightness.

After having thus triumphantly passed over the first Head of my Answer, he moves on to consider the Second, viz. supposing the professed Design of the Affidavit to have been the real one, whether that has been answere[illegible]—It is to be observed here, that Corsa should get over the first Point, and prove that the avow'd was the real Design, before he can with any Face attempt to reason upon the other, as to endeavour to justify his Cause, only upon the Concessions of his Opponent, is no Justification at all.—However, let us see what he has done even in this Way;—I had in considering this Head shewn that to make out his Charge he must prove one of three Things there set down, each of which separately I took some Pains to reason against, and I think manifested that neither of the Points could be proved.—Now in what Manner does my Adversary answer this Reasoning? Truly no otherwise than by reciting the particular Points, one of which I had said he must prove, and then adding, "That with Respect to them, both Capt. "Sears and himself had sufficiently proved to the "Satisfaction of the Public, that I had said what "I denied." But in the Name of common Sense, can it be imagined that such Assertions will be taken for Arguments? If he had been able and was disposed to answer these Points, he ought not only to have recited the Points which I had reasoned upon, but likewise have stated my Arguments in Support thereof, and shewn their Insufficiency to answer the Purpose for which they were brought, —This would have been disputing in a rational Manner;—But to State the Points without the Reasoning under them, and then to say they have long since been answered, is ridiculous and trifling to the last Degree.—The Reason of which Practice and of the other aforementioned Instances of Neglect, I believe is founded in the Opinion the Author entertained, that the Temporary Continuance of these Peices, and the little Attention paid them, would permit his Artifice to pass concealed and unregarded.—But how much nobler never to undertake a Cause which must owe its Success to the Inattention of Readers to the Arguments of its Opponents.

With Respect to the Wager Policy, the introducing that Affair, he says was with Design to shew the true Character of his Antagonist.—This is most certainly an Aberration from the Truth, as the first bringing in of the Wager Policy was in these Words, only "Remember the Wager Policy with Randal and others," and this was not explained, but in Consequence of my calling upon him so to do.—How these Words can have a Tendency to shew the true Character of his Opponent, or that he is not a Man of Veracity, I am at a Loss to discover——I must therefore, notwithstanding his Assertion, believe that it proceeded from a malevolent Spirit; from a Chagrin of Temper occasioned by the Consciousness of his Inability to maintain the ungenerous Design of the Affidavit. But if this Charge is the Sum Total of his ill-natured Researches, I believe little Danger is to be apprehended from his puerile Attempts.—I really find it such dull Business to expose his Misrepresentations, and detect his Falacies that I cannot accompany him any further on this Road; if he would give me either some Wit, or a little Reasoning, he would at least diversity my Labours; But of these, I am so unfortunate as not to expect the least Share.——I therefore under the present View of Matters, cease any longer to contend with him in this public Way, for the following Reasons ——

First, Because none of my Arguments are taken the least Notice of, and it must be to little Purpose, and a Dishonour to myself to dispute with a Person who only skims over and neglects the material Parts of my Answers.

Second, That I do not believe the Dispute to be of Importance enough to gain the Reading or Attention of the Public,——and

Third, Supposing it was, I have said and reasoned enough to convince any impartial, reasonable Person of the Justice of my Cause.

My Adversaries may exult upon this Occasion,—I shall let them enjoy the poor Satisfaction of striking the last Blow,--With the foolish and malevolent; I may be censured and despised; But the Approbation of one sensible ingenious Person, will more than compensate for all their little Malice.

New-York, May 18. ROBERT MURRAY.

NEW-YORK, May 18.

Yesterday about nine o'Clock, as two Men were scraping the Side of a Vessel, near the Ferry-Stairs; the Scaffold gave way, by which Accident one of the Men was drowned; with Difficulty the other was saved.

Custom-House, New-York, Inward Entries.

Ship Ellin, Clark, from Bristol. Brig Friendship, Wallace, Jamaica; Rebecca, Moore, Honduras; Elizabeth, Deklyn, Turks-Island; Nelly, Bennett, Cape St. Nichola. Sloop Mary Ann, Gilbert, Grenades; Garland, Deming, Surinam; Charlotte, Buffit; and Sidney, Oliver, North-Carolina; Britannia, Briggs, Virginia.

Outward.——Brig Venus, Betton, for Cork; Cornelia, Gifford, Jamaica. Sloop Success, Pitt, Surinam; New-York Packet, Collard, Rhode Island.

Cleared.——Brig Bristol Packet, Craig, to Hull; Hellen, Workman, Dover; Philip, Richardson, Cadiz; De Lancey, Walton, Curacoa; Juno, Cole, Boston. Sloop Charming Helena, Devereux, Exeter; Sally, Pell, St. Croix; Catharine, Offut, Quebec; Sally, Hunt, South-Carolina; Phenix, Norris; Britannia, Briggs; and Sea Flower, Cox, Rhode-Island; Royal Charlotte, Anthony, Nantucket. Schooner Sally, McAroy, Madeira; St. John, Stewart, Newfoundland; Ruby, Backhouse, North-Carolina.

PUBLIC VENDUE,

ON Wednesday the 23d Instant, at 10 o'Clock, at the House of Mr. Nicholas Roosevelt, deceased; at the North-River, will be sold the remaining Part of the Houshold and Kitchen Furniture, Shop-Goods, Plate and Jewels, &c. with a Quantity of Timber.

N. B. All Persons that have any Demands on the Estate of said Roosevelt, are desired to bring in their Accounts to JOHN THURMAN, jun. one of his Executors; and those who are indebted to said Estate, are desired to discharge their Accounts immediately to prevent Trouble.

WE hear some Copies are to be had in Town of the famous North-Brittons, No. 50 and 51, for publishing which Mr. Bingley is now under Confinement in King's Bench Prison in London.

TO BE SOLD, BY EDWARD LAIGHT,

In St. GEORGES's-SQUARE,

DERBY, Salem, and English Sithes, likewise a general Assortment of Ironmongery, which he will sell at the lowest Rates, as it is near the breaking up of his Store.

N. B. Said Laight continues to sell all the Articles necessary in the Currying Business, and half tanned Leather, for the Use of Vessels. 67 79

ALL Persons indebted to RICHARD CURSON, are requested to pay the same to WILLIAM SETON, who carries on the Business as usual; and has for Sale at his Store in Dock-Street opposite Mr. Henry Cuyler's;

THE best of Madeira Wines
Brandy
Spirits
Old Hock
Florence Oil
Spices of all Kinds
Catsfoot Tobacco
Superfine Hyson Tea
Souchong, Pekoe
Common, Green, and Bohea Tea
Double and single refined Loaf Sugar
Plain, Strasburgh, and Scotch Snuffs
Pearl Barley
Sago
Pepper, &c.

With a Variety of other Articles in the Grocery Way: And he hopes for the Continuance of the Favour and Custom of his Friends. 76 79

THIS is to give Notice, that JACOB KEMPER, has removed to the House of the late Mr. Willliam Burnham, about a Mile out of the City along the New-Road; where he proposes to entertain Gentlemen and Ladies with Breakfast, and Tea in the Afternoon. Those that will please to Favour him with their Custom, may depend on the best of Entertainment of that Kind, by their humble Servant, JACOB KEMPER.

Philadelphia, May 1.

PROPOSALS

For continuing and improving the

PENNSYLVANIA CHRONICLE, AND UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER,

(At the moderate Price of *Ten Shillings* Philadelphia Money per Annum)

By William Goddard.

(To be embellished with Copper Plates, which if sold separate, could not be afforded for the Price of a Year's *Chronicle.*)

THE Printer of the PENNSYLVANIA CHRONICLE, &c. having instituted his Paper with a View of serving the Pubic, (as well as to obtain for himself such moderate Subsistence as one of his Profession has a Right to expect, is very desirous to extend its Utility—and as a Proof of his Sincerity, he proposes now to make some considerable Improvements, which he hopes will meet the Attention and Encouragement of the PUBLIC.—To this End he has greatly enlarged his Correspondence in *Europe*, and to the numerous Daily and Weekly NEWS-PAPERS, has ordered an additional constant Supply of the best POLITICAL PAMPHLETS, REGISTERS, REVIEWS, and every other temporary Production that may enable him to prosecute his Design with Credit to himself and Satisfaction to his Subscribers.——Several Gentlemen of great Learning and Ingenuity, in this and the neighbouring Provinces, have promised to lend their Assistance, so that there may not be wanting some original Productions, which may exhibit agreeable Specimens of *American* Humour and Genius.——The Paper will thus become not only a REGISTER of the BEST INTELLIGENCE (in which *no* Article, Foreign or Domestic worthy the *Public Notice*, will be omitted) but a Repository of ingenious and valuable Literature, in Prose and Verse;—and to incite Persons to preserve their Papers, which will grow into a Family Library of Entertainment and Instruction, he intends printing them in a very handsome Quarto, on a good fair Paper with a new and beautiful Elzevir Type, to be embellished annually with two elegant Copper Plates, (which are already contracted for) to be executed by the most ingenious Artists; one to serve for a Frontispiece, and the other to close the Volume. A neat *Title*, and a copious and useful *Index* will likewise be added.

The extraordinary Expences that the Printer must necessarily incur, by providing these Improvements, will require *further Encouragement*, and induce him, whilst he is returning Thanks to his present generous Subscribers, to solicit the Favour of *others*, as every one must be sensible from so small a Price as as *Ten Shillings* a Year, and the constant and incidental Expence of a Press, how small a Profit will remain to the Printer. Nor can the Advance of *Five Shillings*, for the first Half-Year, which he requests from *every* Subscriber, both *new* and *old*, (and for which due Credit shall be given) be looked upon as unseasonable, on the present improved and expensive Plan, which will require an immediate Supply.

The constant Attention the Printer has always shewn to gratify the PUBLIC, the open and impartial Manner in which he has managed his Press, *unbiassed by Party*, the free Access every Man has to it in private Disputes, without Prejudice or Affection to either Side, may, he hopes, entitle him to some Degree of Merit in his Business, and consequently to those Favours of the Public, which he will be always equally ready to *acknowledge* and studious to *deserve*.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in by the Printer, at his Office in *Market-Street*, and by many Gentlemen in different Parts of *America*, (particularly by most of the Postmasters, Bookfellers, and Printers) in whose Hands Subscription Papers will be left; and the Printer would be much obliged to any of his old Friends and Customers for their good Offices towards the future Success of his Undertaking.

N. B. The greatest Attention will be paid to the regular Dispatch and Delivery of the Papers in Town and Country.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the hon. Court of Probate, for the District of Fairfield, Commissioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors of the Estate of David Rowland, Esq; deceased, being represented Insolvent: We do hereby appoint the 2d Tuesday of June and July, the first Tuesday of November, and the 2d Tuesday of April next, to meet and attend the Business, at the Dwelling House of Abigail Bulkeley, Tavern-keeper, in Fairfield.——*Dated in Fairfield, May* 8, 1769.

SAMUEL ADAMS,
THEOPHILUS NICHOLS, } Commissioners.
JAMES SMEDLEY,

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

ON Sunday Evening the 14th Inst. between 7 and 8 o'Clock, some Person entered the House of Capt. John Taylor, on Golden-Hill, broke open a Desk in the upper Room, and stole from thence about Sixty Pounds; consisting of one Ten Pound Bill, several Half Johannes's, Moidores, English Guineas and French Pistoles, and 12s. in Silver.—As the Money had been put into that Desk but the Day before, it is suspected that some Negro, who is acquainted with the Servants in the House; must have been the Thief, as the Robbery was committed under such Circumstances as render this Supposition very probable.

If any such Money should be attempted to be changed, by any Negro, or other suspicious Person, it is hoped the same will be stopped until Notice can be given to the Subscriber, who, besides paying the above Reward, will thankfully acknowledge the Care used by any Person to detect this atrocious piece of Villany.

New-York, May 16, 1769. JOHN TAYLOR.

To be Sold by the Subscriber living on the Premises,

A Plantation, containing about 268 Acres, situated at Malihaponix, in the Neighbourhood of Two Iron Works; and two Grist Mills, where is a ready Market for all Kinds of Produce that is raised on a Farm, and about 5 Miles from South-River Landing, from whence Boats constantly go to New-York: There is on the Premises, a good Farm House, with a convenient Cellar, Milk House, Barn and other necessary Houses for a Farm: A good bearing Orchard of 150 Apple Trees, and a Variety of other Fruit Trees; about 160 Acres of cleared Land, and a few Acres of Meadow; the Remainder good Wood Land, 16 Acres of which will make very good Meadow with little Cost. The Whole is well watered and in good Fence.——A good Title will be given. by

(76 72) JAMES GORDON.

POETS CORNER.

On ETERNITY.

WHAT is Eternity? Can ought
Paint its duration to the thought?
Tell ev'ry beam the sun emits,
When in sublimest noon he sits;
Tell ev'ry light-wing'd mote that strays
Within his ample round of rays;
Tell all the leaves, and all the buds,
That Crown the gardens and the woods;
Tell all the spires of grass the meads
Produce, when spring propitious leads
The new born year; tell all the drops
The night, upon their bended tops,
Sheds in soft silence, to display
Their beauties with the rising day;
Tell all the sands the ocean laves,
Tell all its changes, all its waves;
Or tell, with more laborious pains,
The drops its mighty mass contains:
Be this astonishing account
Augmented with the full amount
Of all the drops the clouds have shed,
Where'er their watry fleeces spread,
Through all the tracts of Time's long tour,
From *Adam* to the present hour,
Still short the sum; nor can it vie
With the more numerous years that lie
Embosom'd in ETERNITY.

Was there a belt that could contain
In its vast orb the earth and main;
With figures was it cluster'd o'er,
Without one cypher in the score,
And could your lab'ring thought assign
The total of the crowded line,
How scant th' amount! th' attempt how vain
To reach Duration's endless chain!
For when as many years are run,
Unbounded age is but begun.

Attend, O Man, with awe divine,
For this ETERNITY is thine!

ABEEL and BYVANCK,

Near Coenties-Market, besides a general Assortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery-Ware, have for Sale,

LONDON T. C. No. 3 Steel
Blister'd ditto
German ditto
Square Sweedes Iron
Resin'd Bay ditto
Hoop ditto
Sheet ditto
Pewter
Best Steel-plate Mill-Saws
Cross-cut and other Saws
Nails of all Sizes by the Cask or less Quantity
Pots and Kettles
Long and short Frying-pans
Best Powder
Allum
Rosin
Brimstone
Coperas
Large Iron Tea Kettles, &c.

THE Honourable the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs observing that Ships and Vessels frequently incur Forfeitures, and their Owners become subject to heavy Penalties, thro' the Misconduct or Negligence of the Masters and Seamen; and particularly by the Masters not making true Reports of their Cargoes, which they sometimes pretend they are not able to do, from the Manner that they take in their Loading at Foreign Ports: And at other Times they pretend that the Seamen take on board private Ventures, and secrete the same from their Knowledge, so as to be landed clandestinely upon their arrival without payment of Duty.

And several Ships and Vessels seized for the Commission of Offences of this Kind having been released in Consequence of such Representations from the Owners: The Commissioners think it necessary to advertise for the Information of all Persons whom it may concern, That upon the Detection and Discovery of any such Offences in future, the same will be prosecuted as the Law directs; so that it behoves the Owners to suppress the Custom of suffering the Seamen to take in private Ventures; and also to admonish the Masters to be punctual in taking an Account of their Cargoes, and to pay a strict Regard to their Oaths in reporting the same, as well at the Ports of their first arrival, as the Ports of Entry in *North-America*. By Order of the Commissioners,

Boston, April 14, 1769. RICH. REEVE, Sec'y.

FOUR POUNDS REWARD,

RUN-away from the Subscriber, living in Shrewsberry, in the County of Monmouth and Province of East New-Jersey, the 30th of April, a Man about five Feet five or six Inches high, round Face, a very strait limb'd Fellow, about thirty Years of Age, named Thomas Howel.—Merica Bourn, a Woman, has left this Place in order to marry him, which will be his third Wife, if so she may be called, the first being living; and was branded in the Hand for marrying the second, whether the Brand is yet to be seen I cannot say; Also at the same Time a Servant Man, named Joseph Compton, about five Feet high, abour 26 Years of Age, run-away from the Subscriber,—they are supposed to be together; the Servant has a large Scar on one of his Insteps, occasioned by the cut of an Ax, and is already advertised also, at Four Pounds Reward. Whoever takes up and secures either the Prisoner or Servant, shall be paid the above Reward, if both, Eight Pounds for the two, by me

75 78 STEPHEN TALLMAN, jun.

To be LET, and entered on immmediately,

A Commodious House, two Stories high, four Fire Places, a good dry Cellar and a Kitchen, all well finished, in which Nicholas Kilman did live, on the South Side of Roosevelt's Slip, fronting the North-River:—Inquire of NICHOLAS ROOSEVELT.

65—

RICHARD NORRIS,

STAY-MAKER, from LONDON,

MAKES all Sorts of Stays and Jumps, turned and plain, with French and Mecklenburg Waistcoats, and German Jackets and Slips, after the neatest and best Manner, and at the most reasonable Rates. Any Ladies uneasy in their Shapes he fits without any Incumbrance: Young Ladies and growing Misses inclining to casts and risings in their Hips and Shoulders. He likewise accommodates by Methods approved of by the Society of Stay-Makers in London, from whence, by the Means of a Correspondent he has settled there, he acquires the first Fashions of the Court. He has had the Honour of working for several Ladies of Distinction both in England and this City, with universal Applause and as he engages his Work to be preferable to any in this City, both for neatness and true fitting, he flatters himself that he has given entire Satisfaction. Ladies that reside in the Country, by sending their Measure, or the Lining of their old Stays, may be served at the first Notice.

N. B. The said Norris cuts whale-bone for Merchants and others, and sells his bone at the lowest Price. He returns his sincere Thanks to all his good Customers, and hopes their good Word will not be wanting to promote his Business. He waits on Ladies at any Distance,—And is to be found next Door to Mr. John Cruger, late Mayor, opposite to Mr. Lott's, in Smith-Street, New-York. 75 78

New-York, Supreme Court.

JACOB FRY, Ver. BENJAMIN KNAPP, Al. Dict. &c.

WHereas in the Year 1757, I the Subscriber, being then Sheriff of the County of West Chester, did by Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias to me directed in the above Cause, take all the real Estate of the above Defendant, lying and being in the County of West Chester, which still remains in my Hands unsold, and the Judgment, upon which the said Execution issued, still unsatisfied; This is therefore to give Notice, that on Wednesday the Twenty-fourth Day of May Instant, at ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, at the Court House at the White Plains, in the said County of West Chester, I shall expose to Sale, at public Vendue, all the real Estate of the said Benjamin Knapp, consisting of a Farm of about 80 Acres, lying in the White Plains, opposite to the Court House; on which there is a Dwelling House, Barn and Orchard. The Conditions of Sale will be made known at the Time and Place of Sale, by

75 77 ISAAC WILLETT, late Sheriff.

ALL the Creditors of Peter Dobson, are desired to meet at the House of Mr. John Bridgwater, opposite Mr. Benson's Brewhouse, on the first Day of June next, at two o'Clock, to receive their first Dividend.

IF any Family or Families would be willing to settle on the Island of St. Johns, in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, on Lot N. 35 or Lot No. 64, by applying to the Printer hereof, may hear of advantageous Terms. Both the above Lots are good Soil, and well situated for a Fishery: Lot 35, hath 800 Acres of clear Land on it, and a Number of Houses, with two Saw-Mills and a Grist-Mill; and it is best intersected with Water of any Lot in the Place; the Bay of Trecadie, well known to Fishermen, belongs to this Lot. 68—

THE *Family Physician*, or *Primitive Physic*, just published, and to be Sold at the Printing-Office, at the Exchange, price 1*s* 3*d* single, or 12*s*. by the doz. chiefly consists of Receipts for preparing and applying a great Number of Medicines, most of them simple, and easily procured, which have been found by Experience to be sovereign Remedies in most kinds of common Diseases, has been so generally useful and acceptable to the Public, that in a few Years, it has been 13 Times re-printed. And as it will be always at Hand to point out a cheap and easy Means of Relief, in most of the Diseases and Accidents to which the Human Body is liable, and for the most Part will prevent the Necessity of applying to a Physician or Surgeon, every Family, especially in the Country, ought certainly to be furnished with one of these Books.

To be SOLD, by

MANUEL MYERS,

In Stone-Street,

NEW-YORK distill'd rum, West-India ditto, by the hogshead or barrel, cordials of the best quality, cider vinegar, white wine ditto; beef and pork, and a few boxes of green wax candles. 63—

Lately imported, and to be sold by

EDWARD LAIGHT,

A General Assortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery, likewise all the Articles necessary to the Currying Business, and half taned Leather, for the Use of Vessels.

Said LAIGHT, has at present to dispose of, a large Quantity of good Soal Leather.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James M'Evers, late of this city, merchant, deceas'd, by book, bond, or note, are requested to make speedy settlement of the same with Charles M'Evers; and those having demands on said estate, are also desired to bring in their accounts that they may be immediately settled.

ELIZABETH M'EVERS, Executrix.
CHARLS M'EVERS, CHARLES WD. APTHORPE, } Executors

CHARLES M'EVERS,

Intending to carry on the business of his late brother, desires to inform those who have been heretofore supplied at his stores; that he has now on hand, A large and seasonable assortment of European and India goods, and that they will be disposed of on the usual terms. 47—

RUN away from the Subscriber, living near the Fishkills Landing, in Dutches-County, on Sunday Night last, the 7th of May Instant, Two Servant Men, bought from Philadelphia, viz. William Thomas, a Welch Man, about 21 Years of Age, 5 Feet 4 Inches high, fair Complexion, fresh coloured, small black Eyes, sandy colour'd curl'd Hair, well set, speaks not very good English, and is somewhat hard of hearing,—is by Trade a Mason, but has sometime been employ'd in farming Business; one of his Great Toes has been lately mash'd, so that he has lost the End of it, with the Nail, and the Wound is supposed to be not quite heal'd yet, the other Great Toe has been out of Joint, and does not stand in its natural Order: He had on an old Beaver Hat, which had been a Millar's, and was white with the Meal, a snuff colour'd Broad-Cloth Coat, pretty much soil'd with Grease, Tar, &c. a pair of old Buckskin Breeches, a dark Cloth sailors short Jacket, had several Shirts with him of white Linen and check'd Flannel, the rest of his dress forgot.

Benjamin Taylor, about 18 Years of Age, an Englishman, about 5 Feet 4 Inches, well set, but slenderer than the other, freckled and somewhat hard favour'd, very red long Hair, had been employ'd in farming Business, has a bashful Behaviour: Had on a Felt Hat, a brown Camblet Coat, and a snuff colour'd homespun Jacket and Breeches. They had, and it is supposed took with them a small Pocket Compass and a Pocket Pistol.——Whoever takes up and returns the said Servants, or either of them, or secures them in Gaol, giving me Notice, shall receive Twenty Shillings New-York Money Reward, for each, besides all reasonable Charges. JOHN HALSTEAD. 75 78

Just PUBLISHED,

And Sold at the PRINTING-OFFICE, at the EXCHANGE. The first Day SABBATH, proved from SCRIPTURE,

A SERMON,

By a MINISTER of the CHURCH of CHRIST, in AMERICA.

Jesus was faithful to him that appointed him, as also Moses was faithful in all his House, PAUL.
The Son of Man is Lord also of the Sabbath, MARK.

Just PUBLISHED,

And Sold at the PRINTING-OFFICE, at the EXCHANGE.

TRUTH TRIUMPHANT,

OR

A Defence of the CHURCH of ENGLAND,

AGAINST

THE *Second* SOLEMN LEAGUE AND COVENANT,

PUBLISHED UNDER THE TITLE OF THE

GLORIOUS COMBINATION, &c.

With Addresses to the Members of the Dutch Churches,

AND

To all Friends of RELIGION, LIBERTY, and PEACE.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And Sold at the PRINTING-OFFICE, at the EXCHANGE,

A PAMPHLET

ENTITLED

Primitive Physick,

or an easy and natural

METHOD,

of curing

MOST DISEASES.

By JOHN WESTLY.

Homo sum, Humani nihil a me alienum puto.

The thirteenth Edition, corrected and much improved.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for the *American Magazine, or General Repository*; published by Mr. Lewis Nicola, and printed by Messrs. William and Thomas Bradford, in Philadelphia, which began with the present Year, and continue to be published monthly, are taken in by the Printer of this Paper at the Exchange, &c.

CONDITIONS.

This Magazine will consist annually of 13 Numbers, each containing 3 Sheeets. The 13th Number will contain the Title Page, Index, &c. The Price to Subscribers is 13*s* Philadelphia Money per Annum, to be paid at the Time of subscribing. f

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JOHN THURMAN, jun.

In the Jemima, from London, and other Vessels, has imported a large Assortment of Goods, which he is selling at his Store in Wall-Street, the Corner of Smith-Street, at the lowest Rates for Cash, as he purchased the Goods himself from the Manufactories,—he does not Doubt but their Cheapness will be a sufficient Recommendation to Traders and Shop Keepers to become his Customers, amongst which are,

BEST heart and club steel, gun powder F, FF, FFF, bohea and green teas, Russia duck, Drilling's sheeting, diaper, &c. brown roles, oznaburgs, 7-8 and 3-4 dowlas and garlix, brown and white Pomeranias, brown holland, Silesias, napkining and clouting diaper and damasks, ditto table cloths, broad and pistol lawns, white callicoes and muslins of all sorts; India Persians, romalls, chintz, &c. a large assortment of callicoes and English chintzes; printed handkerchiefs, Holland and Hamborough long lawns, all sorts of Dutch tapes, pretties, twist, lace, nuns, mecklin, inland, stitching, long, dozen, flowering, Scotch and coloured threads; a good assortment of Manchester goods, all sorts of buttons and trimmings, all sorts of Irish linens, sheeting and dowlas; a large assortment of Scotch and English knit and wove children's, men's and women's stockings; worsted and silk breeches pieces, muffatees, gloves, &c. caps, women's mits, &c. ribbons, Ferrettings fans, gauzes, blond and thread lace; trimmings, gimps, snales feathers, flower and other millenary, in the last taste, with figur'd modes, peelangs sattins, sarsenets, Persians, modes, linings, mantua lutestring, armazeen, taffaties; Barcelona handkerchiefs and cravats, sewing silks, mohair, scarf and twist of all sorts, Scotch and Wilton carpets, handkerchiefs and bindings, gartering and other Scotch goods; cambletts, shalloons, stuffs, durants, &c. bearskins, frizes, and other woollen goods, jewelry, Tunbridge wares, cruet frames, castors, &c.

Black and white wampom, &c. paste buckles, ear rings, pins, plumes, sprigs, gold set rings and others.

A good assortment of Manchester velvets and checks, quilts, thicksets, fustians, jeans, pillows, &c.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

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SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, Or GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1376.

[THURDAY, MAY 18, 1769.]

BOSTON, April 4.

JOURNAL of OCCURRENCES, continued.

THIS Day the Freeholders, and other Inhabitants of this Town, met by Adjournment at Faneuil-Hall, to receive the Reports of several Committees; when among others, the following were accepted, viz. The Report of a Committee relative to employing the Poor, in which the Overseers had a Grant of £.500 lawful Money, to be apply'd for the procuring of Spinning Wheels, &c. for such Women and Children as are unable to purchase them. ——Another Report, pointing out the most likely Methods to check the Progress of Vice, and Immorality! wherein it was observed, that nothing would better contribute to bring the Proposals to Effect, than agreeing upon some effectual Scheme for employing the numerous Poor of this Town.——And another, directing, and empowering, the Selectmen to bring such Actions as they may judge proper to prevent or remove any Trespasses upon the Town's Lands, and for obtaining Damages for the same.——

April 5. The Committee, to consider what was further necessary to be done for vindicating the Character of the Inhabitants, and obtaining the Knowledge of such Representations as may have been made to their Prejudice; Reported the Draft of a humble Petition to his Majesty, which was unanimously accepted, and ordered to be transmitted to the Hon. Col. Isaac Barry, a Member of the British House of Commons, with the Desire of the Town, that the same might be immediately presented.——In this Petition, the Town express their Grief and Astonishment, to find that such Accounts had been laid before the House of Lords, as to induce them to pass a Resolve, that they had been in a State of Disorder and Confusion for some Time Past.——They assure his M——y, that none of his Subjects in the Town, can be justly charg'd with Disaffection to his Person, Family, or Government, or the least Disposition to oppose the due Restraints of Law, or constitutional Authority,——And that the only Instance that could bear a Representation of Disorder in the Town within the Year past, was in a great Measure occasioned by the Misconduct of some of the Servants of the Crown; who by exercising a Power not warranted by Acts of Parliament, or beyond their Direction, had irritated the Minds of some Individuals; but that the Disorder was immediately discountenanced, and suppressed by the Body of the Inhabitants, That his Majesty's Council however, the next Morning began an Inquiry into the Disorder, and the Persons active in it, but were stop'd in the Process by G. B. himself, who chose *in his own Way and Manner*, to take Depositions, and transmit them, *such as they were*, without giving the Town the least Notice of what they contain'd, or the Knowledge even of the Magistrate before whom they were taken? They complain to his Majesty that their public Transactions have been represented as springing from Undutifulness, Disaffection, and even the Principles of Rebellion; the unhappy Effects of which they feel in the ordering a *military* Force, under a supposed Necessity of them to aid *Civil* Authority and preserve the Peace, while the Town is kept in total Ignorance of the Matters alledged against them.——They represent to his M——y, that they had particularly waited on G. B. and intreated him to point out in what respects the public Transactions of the Town had militated with Law, but could not obtain such a Favour.——They beseech his Majesty with Hearts full of Affection and Duty, and at the same Time, with the warmest Attachment to their own constitutional Rights, Liberties, and Privileges, to allow them to declare those Accounts to be ill grounded, which have represented them as held to their Allegiance and Duty, only by the Band of Terror, and the Force of Arms; and they supplicate the Removal of a military Power,—a Power unnecessary,——a Power unfavourable to Commerce, destructive to Morals, dangerous to Law, and tending to overthrow the Civil Constitution. ——They fly to the Justice as well as the Clemency of the S——n, and pray that they may be favour'd with Copies of Governor Barnard's Letters (*some of which have since come to Hand*,) the Memorials of the Commissioners of the Customs in America, and other Papers, that affect their most important Interests, that they may have the Opportunity of vindicating themselves: And they conclude with declaring, that they doubt not their being able to make their Innocence appear to the Satisfaction of their S——n, and the Shame of their Accusers.

April 6. In the Appointment, of acting Justices for every County, too much Care cannot be taken, that they be not only Persons of the *best Morals*, but of a Spirit which will lead them to act up to the true Character of *Reforming* Magistrates: This Town has been so happy in Times past, as to have a Number of such Magistrates; Men who nobly exerted themselves, for the Suppression of Drunkenness, Sabbath-breaking, Profaneness and other Immoralities; and it is Cause of Thankfulness, that the present Day still offer'd Instances of such Faithfulness ——However, it seems G. B. is of Opinion, that a Reform of the Magistracy is become absolutely necessary for making better Times; but dispairing of having the Consent of his C——l, for displacing any of the present Justices; he has seen fit to add a Number to the Bench, who are to labour in this salutary Work. ——The People might reasonably have concluded, that a Suppression of the Immoralities enumerated, would have been the main Object of their Pursuit, but it seems nothing less is intended,—— a Reform of *Government* and not of *the Manners* of the People, is the Service allotted them; and this Reform is to consist in a bracing up of *Government*, which has been represented to be in a much more *lax State* than are our *Morals*. A *Fortigner* has been pitch'd upon to take the Lead in this arduous Undertaking, of *bracing up Government*, the plain English of which is, *strengthning and aiding the Measures* of an avaricious, arbitary G——r; but the Service has proved too fatiguing for even a S——ch Constitution,—he often reels and staggers under his Load of Service, —Poor Gentleman, some Persons were passing his House the other Night, as he was coming to his Street Door with a large Taper in his Hand, to light one of his Clan into the Street, when they observed his Knees to smite one against another, which presently after buckled under him, and this Reformer received a Fall, which excited the *Pity* rather than *Laughter* of the Beholders.——It is to be hoped some proper Help will be speedily afforded him, as it cannot but excite Ridicule, to perceive a *lax unbraced* Magistrate, employed in *bracing* up Government.——*It is a serious Truth, that if Magistrates are vicious and immoral, the People will soon be so; and if in those Appointments, so little Regard is paid even to political Characters, as that T——t, and R——s, may be entrusted with the Execution of the Laws, provided they will act in Subserviency to the Views of a selfish, arbitrary, G——r, the Rights, as well as the Morals, of such a People, must be in the most deplorable Situation*

April 7 The Resolutions of the Merchants of Philadelphia, not to import any more foreign Merchandize, while the present Restrictions, Burdens, and Impositions, upon the Trade of North-America are continued, gives high Satisfaction to the true Friends of the Colonies in this Province, as does the Conduct of the Merchants in New-York, in appointing a Committee to inquire into, and inspect all European Importations, in order to a strict Compliance with their Agreement, respecting a Non-importation of Foreign Wares; which Committee is to correspond with the Merchants of other Colonies.——Measures which we hope will be adopted by all their Neighbours and be productive of the most salutary Effects to a whole Continent.

April 8 The Capacity of a Hottentot at this Time of Day, is sufficient to discern, that our Ruin can come only from ourselves: And that our fellow Subjects in Great-Britain, can't deprive us of our Rights if we *mind our own Business* and let *theirs alone*. The Truth is, we have *no Occasion* for British Manufactures, they are *Rank Poison* to the Constitution of this Country. We live in a Land that flows with Milk and Honey, and with suitable Culture, will presently yield us the Necessaries and Conveniences of Life in rich Abundance.

We have had Line upon Line, and Lecture upon Lecture, to shew us the *Importance* and *Necessity* of disusing as fast as possible *European Articles*, and attending to those that are fabricated and manufactured *in America*, as the only Way to unrivit the Chains, and burst asunder the Bands of Iron that are fastened on us.

Those Persons who for the Sake of a little forbid Pelf, directly or indirectly, encourage or connive, at the Importation of Articles pernitions to the constitutional Rights of this Country, ought to be look'd upon as Men destitute of Reason, Civility, and common Sense. The People of Great-Britain, by the Burdens and Impositions on Trade, and by their coersive and vigorous Measures, abundantly intimate that our Trade in those Parts is *disagreeable*, and that it would be well to forbear, at least for a Season.—It must therefore be *unmannerly* and contrary to the Rules of Reason, and good Breeding, to keep haunting them, after their Actions have amounted almost to a flat Denial.

Let us all my Countryman, resolve to be constitutionally free, and not barter away our Birthright Privileges, for that which profiteth not. Let us *save our Money* in order to *save our Country*; let the Business of *Importation*, already thick set with Difficulties, and dangerous to pursue, *come to a Period*, and those who promote it to the Disadvantage of the Cause of Liberty, be looked upon with an *Eye of Contempt*: Let us by no Means promote or esteem those, who are pursuing Interests diametrically opposite to the Interest of the Public, and who to gratify their avaricious Cravings, would sell their Country, and compass Sea and Land to obtain Articles, which if obtain'd tend to involve America in *irretrievable Ruin*."

April 9. There have been great Disturbances not long since, in the Barracks at New-Boston, and some Tumults in the Street near them, occasioned by the Insults and Outrages of the drunken Soldiery, in which several of the Inhabitants, as well as the Soldiers were wounded.—— *Violences must be expected from Soldiers, who have a raging Appetite for Spirits, and whose Barracks, are encircled with Distilling-Houses and Dram Shops.*

April 10. Two Soldiers the other Evening, left the Guard on the Neck, and were making off into the Country; one of them who had been much in Liquor, on coming to his Senses, thought it most expedient to return, and throw himself upon the Mercy of a Court Marshal; by this Court, we are told, he was sentenced to have *only* eight hundred Lashes, three hundred and eighty of which, he received in Part, and was then carried off to the Hospital, to all Appearance a dead Man.

April 11. There was very severe Whippings the Day before Yesterday; a Grenadier having recieved about two hundred Lashes, in Part of a Court Marshal's Sentence, the Doctor as it is said, advised to his being loosed from the Halberts, it being his Opinion, that a greater Number might endanger Life. He was accordingly unlooſed, when he fell upon the Ground senseless, but upon pouring some Water down his Throat, he soon came to himself; this encouraged the humane Officer, to order his being again tied to the Halberts, and that the Drummers should proceed in executing the Sentence; he accordingly recieved about fifty more Lashes, as seemingly *insensible* of the Strokes as would have been a *Statue of Marble*: He was then taken down and conveyed away to the Hospital, a seeming Corps.

April 12. Yesterday Morning it was confidently reported to the Inhabitants, by several of the Soldiers, that the Granadier whipped the Day before, was actually dead.——The Minds of People were agitated with this News; the Circumstances of his Punishment, could not but greatly affect them: They applied to the two Coroners in Town, who discovered that they needed no Stimulus, to discharge their Duty.——Thomas Daws, Esq; immediately proceeded to the Hospital in the Common, and would not be satisfied with any Information of Doctors, &c. until, he had seen the Man, and was assured that he was living; soon after Mr. Pierpoint, the other Coroner, made a legal Inquisition; he also informed the Inhabitants, that the Man was alive, but that he appeared to him to be in a most hazardous Condition. *We hope he may recover, or in Case of his Death, that it may be manifested to the World, that the Town of Boston in New-England, as well as the City of Wincheſter, in Old-England, has its Worthies, who can never rest until they have taken all proper and legal Methods, to clear the Land of the Guilt of that Blood, which would otherwise lie upon it.*

GENOA, January 8.

THEY write from Province, that in conſequence of the orders ſent by his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, they were haſtening the embarkation of the troops for Corſica, notwithſtanding the ſeverity of the weather; and that their number will be encreaſed to 40,000 men, if needful.

From the Banks of the Viſtula, Jan. 21. It is pretended that the Turks and Confederates of Bar will be able to bring an army of 400,000 men into the field. It is certain that preparations are making by the Turks for the ſubſiſtence of 800,000 men; but they work ſo ſlowly, that it is imagined they will not be able to face the enemy before July.

Frontiers of Poland, Jan. 28. Notwithſtanding our preſent troubles, we do not deſpair of ſeeing an end of our calamities by the preſent meaſures of the King, joined to the ſtrenuous aſſurances of Ruſſia in our favour. A few days ago the Sieur Maleczewſki, who was ſaid to be taken and killed by the Ruſſians, appeared again in Sardinia, plundering and deſtroying every thing that comes in his way. It is aſſured, that ſome principal malecontents, among whom is the Biſhops of K—— and Prince Francis Sulkowſki, have joined the Confederates of Bar. The aim of theſe diſturbers of the peace is to ſtir up the people to revolt; and the Biſhop has declared, that he will put himſelf at the head of all thoſe who preſent themſelves in favour of religion; which is a very frivolous pretence, as by the late conſtitutions the Catholic religion has loſt none of its rights. It is likewiſe ſaid, that there has been a ſharp rencounter in New Servia, between the light troops of the Ruſſians and the Tartars; and that a conſiderable body of the former have entered the Ukraine, in order to keep the peace there.

Paris, Jan. 30. The Sieur Foubert, a famous player at cheſs, worth 15 or 20,000 livres per ann. was arreſted a few days ago at a coffee-houſe, by order of the police, for talking too freely of the affairs of Corſica; which has thrown all the coffee-houſes of this city into great conſternation.

Warſaw, Jan. 23. The Turks will bring an army of 40,000 men into the field, but it is rather too late. An invaſion is apprehended from the Tartars on the ſide of Bender; theſe will be beforehand with the Turks. They have formed magazines ſufficient for the ſubſiſtence of their army for twelve months.

Conſtantinople, Jan. 3. Many Turkiſh ſoldiers natives of this city, who have been for ſome months paſt on the frontiers of the empire on the ſide of Molvadia, are returned from thence. The reaſon for which, they alledge, is the rigour of the climate; adding, that though they have had meat and rice, yet they were in want of coffee, a beverage which they cannot do without; and beſides that they had not ſeen one enemy.

It is to be feared that they will be followed by many others; and, it is to be remarked, that deſertion is not puniſhed among the Ottoman troops; every ſoldier may retire from the ſervice when he pleaſes without loſing his pay.

Rome, Jan. 25. At the moment we expected that affairs were in a train of pacification, the three Miniſters of the Houſe of Bourbon went one after the other to the Pope, to whom they preſented a memorial; in which thoſe united courts demand the total ſuppreſſion of the ſociety of Jeſuits, alledging that their lives and their ſtates are and will be in danger as long as that order ſhall exiſt.

Leghorn, Jan. 6. Letters from Corſica confirm the account of the affair between the French and the Corſicans in the neighbourhood of Oletta, which was long and bloody, and terminated in favour of the latter, who made themſelves maſters of a great quantity of artillery and proviſions, and took the French garriſon, at that place, priſoners of war. (But letters from Caſal, dated Jan. 12, contradict the above account, and ſay, the Corſicans miſcarried in their attempts to ſurpriſe Oletta, and were obliged to retire to Mariana with conſiderable loſs.

Boniſacio, Feb. 2. A body of Corſicans having formed a deſign to ſurpriſe Biguglia the 25th of laſt month, ſent a party to poſt themſelves near the bridge of Bivinco, in order to ſecure their retreat, in caſe their enterpriſe ſhould not ſucceed. On this the French detached a corps of 1000 men, in order to poſſeſs themſelves of that poſt; but the Corſicans having been reinforced in the mean time, attacked the enemy, and after a ſmart engagement obliged them to make a precipitate retreat, with the loſs of 100 men.

LONDON,

Feb. 13. Amongſt the preſents that have from time to time been made to the celebrated priſoner, the manufacturers of Birmingham have ſent him 100 groce of coat and waiſtcoat buttons, moſt elegantly edged and ſilvered with an olive branch in the center; with directions to diſtribute them amongſt the ſons of liberty: this requeſt has been punctually complied with, and numbers of that gentlemen's friends are determined to make their appearance in them at an approaching election.

Feb. 15. Some late miniſterial movements have ſtruck a great damp upon the ſpirits of the merchants in this metropolis, who have immenſe ſums owing them from our American colonies; inſomuch that they now deſpair not only of recovering any part of the debts due to them but of having any future trade and commerce to that vaſt continent.

It is believed by the merchants, that the exertion of the military power in America will never regain the trade and commerce of this kingdom with its colonies.

Feb. 16. The inhabitants of Norwich have diſavowed by public advertiſement, the inſtructions ſaid to be given by them to their members. [*Court News—Improbable!*]

It is rumoured, that a fleet will ſhortly be fitted out for North America, in which will be embarked every neceſſary to enforce obedience.

It was this morning currently reported, orders have been tranſmitted to General Gage, commander in chief of the forces in America, to ſend hither in a man of war certain perſons accuſed of ſtirring up ſedition.

Surry, to wit: WILLIAM BINGLEY, now a priſoner in the priſon of the King's-Bench, charged with printing and publiſhing the North-Briton number Fifty One; and committed for refuſing to give bail, and alſo refuſing to be ſworn to anſwer interrogatories filed in the court of King's-Bench againſt him, voluntarily maketh oath, that he the deponent will not at any time, without torture, anſwer to any interrogatory tending to accuſe himſelf, or any other perſon, of being author, printer or publiſher of the North Briton number Fifty, the North Briton number Fifty One or either of them: And that he the deponent never will voluntarily inform againſt any perſon or perſons any way therein concerned, or give any evidence relative thereto, otherwiſe than in a due courſe of legal trial; And that he the deponent as a bookſeller, ſhould eſteem himſelf infamous, and deſerving no credit, if he betrayed the confidence of any perſon who ſhould entruſt him to publiſh or conduct any work whatever, and that he ſolemnly ſwears never to be guilty of ſo baſe an act.

W. BINGLEY.

Sworn before me, in the King's Bench Priſon, this 16th Day of February, in the Year of our Lord 1769, THOMAS DAWSON.

Feb. 17. The Virginia and Maryland merchants we hear, elegantly entertained ſeveral perſons of high rank, on Thurſday, at the London tavern in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet; and that after dinner a plan of great importance to the colonies was taken into conſideration.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Warſaw, Jan. 22.

——"Notwithſtanding the reports to the contrary, you may depend upon it, that the confederates increaſe daily, and have lately been very ſucceſsful in ſome of their enterpriſes. As they have already ſpread confuſion and terror wherever they come, what muſt be the fate of the poor diſſidents, when theſe fanatics are ſtrengthened by the Turks and Tartars! The King and Nobility, however, take the moſt effectual ſteps imaginable to prevent the conſequences that may enſue from the inveterate ſpirit of theſe inſurgents. Great expectations are formed from the Ruſſian troops, whoſe experience during the late war, muſt make them very formidable opponents to the luxurious Turks."

Extract of a letter received at the Hague from Maeſtricht, Feb. 11.

"The day before yeſterday, about noon, the imperial city of Aix-la-Chapelle was ſuddenly inveſted by the troops of the Elector Palatine, who ſo cloſely blocked it up yeſterday morning at eight o'clock, that no perſon could either go in or out. In an hour after it was ſummoned, for the third time to ſurrender, but conſtantly refuſed. The beſiegers, to the number of 2600, are provided with 20 pieces of cannon and 12 mortars. About ten o'clock they began to erect batteries to play upon the city, and force it to ſubmit. We know not yet the true motives for this act of hoſtility."

March 2. According to letters from Hamburgh, it is the general opinion that the court of Berlin will act only in defence of her territories during the war between the Ruſſians and the Turks.

March 3. At this time almoſt every family of diſtinction in France mourns on account of the unlucky expedition to Corſica, where four entire regiments are totally ruin'd, and many brave officers have loſt ſome their legs and others their arms.

March 4. Accounts are preparing of the expences of the civil liſt for theſe twenty years paſt, purſuant to adddreſſes preſented for that purpoſe.

The tone of the M——y and their advocates has, within theſe few days, been greatly lowered reſpecting the patriot, One gentleman of no little importance in the affairs of ſtate, was ſo much piqued at what a perſon was obſerving on the inflexibility of Mr. Wilkes on the one hand, and the firmneſs of the freeholders of Middleſex on the other, that, in his pet, he involuntarily exclaimed in the public coffee-room, "Why, all that the A——n ever intended, was to try ye! and if you will have the pitiful fellow-why, why-ye muſt!

March 8. Saturday morning ſeveral merchants of the city went to Mr. Wilkes in the King's-Bench Priſon, with a new propoſal, much to the advantage of that gentleman.

It is ſaid that an eſtimate of all the above gentleman's debts are preparing to be laid before the ſociety for ſupport of the bill of rights at the London tavern, in order to their being diſcharged with all convenient ſpeed.

John Mills, Eſq; Chairman at the meeting of the merchants, &c. at the King's-Arms tavern, on Friday laſt, is deſired to explain, if the preſent is, a time of full national credit and profound peace, why ſo many tragedies and outcries are raiſed againſt the miniſtry, and what occaſion there is for the Society of Supporters of the bill of rights?

March 14. Friday evening laſt there was a numerous meeting of ſeveral Gentlemen and Freeholders of the county of Middleſex, at the Prince of Orange's tavern in Jermyn Street, Piccadilly, to ſupport the intereſt of Mr. Wilkes, when they declared, that in caſe the ſaid gentleman, ſhould be expelled the 99th time, they would chooſe him the 100th.

March 18. The following is a more circumſtantial account of the proceedings at Brentford yeſterday, than any before publiſhed:

Yeſterday morning, ſoon after ten, Meſſrs. Halifax and Shakeſpeare, the Sheriffs, accommodated by their Under-Sheriffs and Officers, opened the County Court at Brentford, for the election of a Knight of the Shire for Middleſex. Sir J— C—, Sir J— D—, and —·· —·· —·· —··, with many other hungry *birds* of prey, hovered over the county, ſuppoſing that a *third* man might be neceſſary; however, none but Mr. Dingley ventured to make a direct ſowſe at it.

After the uſual forms, Mr. Wilkes was propoſed as a Candidate by Mr. Strawbridge, who was ſeconded by Mr. Townſhend. The univerſal acclamations of the Freeholders which enſued, teſtified as well their ſenſe of the nomination, as of the animated expreſſions uſed by the propoſers.

The Sheriffs then repeatedly demanded if they had any other Candidate to offer. After ſome paſſe, they directed the officer to proclaim all round the Huſtings, without and within, that if any Freeholder had a Candidate to propoſe, it was now time for it. It then appeared, to the ſatisfaction of every one preſent, that tho' a perſon had been found willing to ſlip into parliament under the preſent circumſtances, yet there was not in the county a Freeholder baſe enough to propoſe him, or to prefer a private connection to the rights of every Freeholder in the kingdom.

Mr. Wilkes was then propoſed by the Sheriffs, and unanimouſly elected Knight of the Shire for Middleſex.

The ſhouts on this declaration were continued above five minutes, and heard at a very conſiderable diſtance.

Mr. Dingley, who had been upon the Huſtings, withdrew ſometime before the opening of the Court; and, *after* the declaration, a Meſſenger, in a pretended hurry, brought a letter to the Sheriff, from Mr. Dingley, proteſting againſt the Election; which occaſioned no ſmall mirth.

Mr. Townſhend cannot be ſufficiently praiſed for recommending ſo ſtrongly peace and good behaviour. He told them that the whole ſtruggle at preſent was for the freedom of election: That if Mr. Dingley could get any one to poll for him, they ought carefully to avoid the leaſt inſult to him, or to Mr. Dingley: That all perſonal conſiderations were now entirely out of the queſtion—they met there to ſupport their own rights, and therefore ſhould be the laſt to violate them in the perſons of others.

Laſt Tueſday there was a numerous and reſpectable meeting of the Supporters of the Bill of Rights at the London tavern in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, when they received the report of the Committee appointed to examine into the ſtate of Mr. Wilkes's affairs, and ſet apart 1500l. to diſcharge the demands of the moſt neceſſitous of that gentleman's creditors. After dinner 500l. was ſubſcribed towards ſupporting the cauſe.

An evening paper of laſt night ſays, that on Wedneſday an Addreſs in the name of the county of Kent, was preſented to his Majeſty. It was ſigned by *only* FIFTEEN perſons, which was not the number of the *Grand Jury*; ſo that ſome of thoſe gentlemen refuſed to ſign it; and it was preſented by ——*only* Sir Charles Farnaby and the Sheriff.

We hear that before the 13th of April next a Petition will be preſented to a great Perſonage, by a very conſiderable number of Freeholders of a large county, in behalf of a popular gentleman; and alſo relative to ſome matters concerning themſelves,

which are to be urged in the moſt dutiful manner poſſible.

It was obſerved, that the clear right of the Freeholders to chooſe, and the duty of the Sheriffs to receive their votes, and to return Mr. Wilkes, had been put beyond a doubt the laſt re-election.

A motion was made for a petition to the King, and the Freeholders ſeemed unanimous for that meaſure; but on further conſideration the motion was withdrawn, it being ſuggeſted that ſuch a petition would come with greater propriety and force, if the choice of the Freeholders ſhould again be defeated.

We hear that cards have been ſent to ſeveral eminent Bankers, to ſign the Addreſs lying at the Merchant Seamen's Office over the Royal Exchange; which ſeveral have refuſed, particularly ſome eminent ones weſtward of the city, as there is no occaſion for it, but is only calculated to profit the propoſers from lucrative expectations.

A letter from Paris, dated March 15, ſays, "The Corſicans have received a dreadful blow from their attack on our poſts at Barbaggio; M. Marbœuf has aſſured our Court, that they loſt the flower of their troops in that encounter. M. Colonna, one of their beſt officers, is taken priſoner, beſides 500 of their moſt experienced troops. M. d'Ampus, who obliged Paoli to retire at the head of 1200 men, has received the thanks of the Court for his bravery."

Letters received at Paris, from Baſtia, dated Feb. 15, adviſe, that the evening before, the Marquis de Marbeuf retook Bargaggio; when between 2 and 300 Corſicans were killed, and between 6 and 700 made priſoners, of whom 45 were officers.

We are aſſured from Liſbon, that the paſtoral letter, written by the Biſhop of Coimbra, has entirely ruined that Prelate, the Holy Tribunal having adjudged him a falſe and infamous traitor, who has endeavoured to annul the authority of the King, by ſowing ſedition in the minds of the people, and deſtroying the public repoſe.

From Liſbon we have an account, that a great number of perſons have been arreſted there, on the pretence of their playing at games forbidden by the government, and that a ſtrict ſearch was making into the papers found in the poſſeſſion of each of the priſoners.

This day there was a very numerous meeting of the Gentlemen Supporters of the Bill of Rights, at the London tavern, Lord Mountmorris in the Chair; when a further ſum it is ſaid was ſubſcribed in ſupport of Mr. Wilkes and his cauſe.

It is ſaid the Freeholders of Middleſex, at the enſuing Election at Brentford, inſtead of uſual words, "Wilkes and Liberty," will have "Magna Charta, and the Bill of Rights," on their Cockades.

According to letters from Murata of the 17th laſt, the loſs of the Corſicans, in the late affair of Barbaggio, amounts only to 200 men in killed and priſoners; but the French make it 600 ſlain and taken.

The miſcarriage of the Corſicans, in the ſaid affair, we are told by the ſame letters, was owing to a French Spy, who adverтiſed his countrymen of their coming upon them.

Clement Paoli, brother to Paſcal, with a freſh body of 1200 men, endeavoured to diſengage the brave iſlanders, whoſe retreat was cut off by a party of troops poſted in the Paſs of Oletta, but was ſo warmly received by Mr. d'Ampus, who commanded in that Paſs, that he was obliged to retire with loſs, leaving the gallant Mr. Colonna, and his party, in their hands.

March 22. A mock proceſſion is now talked of for this day, with great ſeriouſneſs; the following is ſome account of their order:—Marrow-bones and cleavers muffled, two and two, to beat the dead march in Saul; 132 Eſſex calves, two and two; the addreſs, carried by two men dreſſed in raw Calve-ſkins: a train of chimney-ſweepers upon jack-aſſes, two and two, as chief mourners, to cloſe the proceſſion.

March 23. Yeſterday his Grace the Duke of Kingſton was inſulted by the mob at St. James's, by their throwing mud at his coach; but as ſoon as they knew his Grace they begged pardon, and wiped off the mud with their coats, giving him three loud huzzas.

March 24. Further proceedings of the populace on Wedneſday laſt. When Mr. Boehm was obliged to get out of his coach, at Nando's coffee-houſe on Wedneſday laſt to avoid the mob, in his hurry he left the original addreſs under the cuſhion of one of the ſeats of the coach, and immediately ordered the coachman to go home: ſome of the mob opened the coach door, and began to ſearch for the addreſs, but the coachman declaring it was ſent before (though he knew not where it was) they were leſs diligent in their ſearch, and miſſed laying hold of it, by not feeling ſix inches further on the ſeat. The coachman then drove back; but inſtead of going home, thinking his maſter and miſtreſs might want the coach next day, he drove to the coachmakers in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet.——As ſoon as Mr. Boehm was ſafe in the coffee-houſe, ſome gentlemen went to St. James's to inform the Lords in waiting, of the occaſion of their delay, and that Mr. Boehm would follow when the crowd was a little diſperſed; but after waiting an hour or more, and no addreſs arriving, a meſſenger was diſpatched back to the coffee-houſe for the addreſs, where Mr. Boehm, having miſſed it, remained in great ſuſpence, and had ſent to his houſe to have the coach ſearched; but no coach was arrived there, which cauſed great uneaſineſs for ſome time; at laſt one of the ſervants hinted that the coachman might have gone to the coach-maker's as it wanted repairing; where they ſent, and luckily found the addreſs under the cuſhion, which was immediately forwarded to St. James's. This accident retarded the preſenting the addreſs upwards of two hours. In the mean time, thoſe gentlemen who had arrived at St. James's, and were waiting for it, by the advice of Sir F. N. had begun to ſign a copy, which one of the gentlemen had with him, in order to preſent it; when luckily the addreſs came, after about a dozen had ſigned the copy.

SALEM, April 25.

A very melancholy accident happened, laſt Saturday morning, on board the Brig Pitt-Packet, commanded by Capt. Thomas Power, belonging to Marblehead, and bound in there from Cadiz: The Brig, when within about ſeven leagues of Cape-Ann, came acroſs the Roſe Man of War, was boarded and two of her men impreſſed; theſe being, for ſome reaſons, releaſed, the Lieutenant of the Roſe, with a number of Men, again boarded the Brig. in order to take ſome of the other men, who, four in number, had ſecured themſelves in the fore-peak, determining to defend themſelves, with ſome harpoons, &c. they had provided for the purpoſe, as long as they had life. The Lieutenant made uſe of moderate, kind and perſuaſive arguments, and offered, firſt to take but two, and afterwards but one, if they would ſurrender themſelves; but all propoſals and intreaties being ineffectual to induce them to come up, the Lieutenant informed them that he was determined to make uſe of force; and the ſailors as reſolutely proteſted that they would kill any who ſhould attempt to take them: A piſtol charge of powder was firſt fired at them, which burnt the face of one Michael Corbett; and afterwards another of them received a piſtol ſhot in his arm, which broke the bone:——This increaſed their reſolution of dying rather than to ſurrender; And their whole conduct ſeemed to manifeſt ſuch an abhorrence of being forced on board a Man of War, as to prefer Death to ſuch a life as they deemed ſlavery.——They repeatedly declared they would kill the firſt man that offered to approach them: And a man the Lieutenant ſent in to begin the attack upon them, was conſiderably wounded; on which he retreated. The Lieutenant then told them that he would lead the way to them himſelf: Corbett anſwered him, with the moſt ſolemn proteſtations; and called Almighty God to witneſs, that ſo ſure as he advanced one Inch further, he ſhould inſtantly loſe his life. The Lieutenant told them he had ſeen many brave fellows, ſhould take a pinch of ſnuff, and then conſider of it; which having deliberately done, he began to ſtep towards them, when Corbett, agreeable to his promiſe, immediately threw a Harpoon, which did inſtant execution, it hit the Lieutenant near his throat, and cut the jugular vein; on which he only had time to ſay, that they had taken his life; and, gaſping three or four times, fell down and expired. The ſailors ſtill continued to defend themſelves, notwithſtanding there was a large number of marines at this time on board the Brig; but having provided themſelves with a quantity of liquor, all but Corbett became ſo intoxicated therewith that they were ſoon pulled out; he continued to defend himſelf for three hours and an half after he had killed the Lieutenant, and it was thought, would have been killed upon the ſpot, rather than have been taken, if he had retained the uſe of his limbs; but being alſo overcome with liquor, was by that means taken. The Lieutenant, we hear, was named Panton, a young gentlemen between twenty and thirty years of age, and was much reſpected. The Captain of the Roſe, after this tragical affair thought himſelf obliged to take charge of the Brig. as well as the men, and carried them to Boſton. The Corpſe of the Lieutenant was kept on board the Brig, where it was to remain till a jury of inqueſt ſhould be ſummoned on the ſame.——Not one American belonged to the Brig.

BOSTON, May 1.

Yeſterday morning arrived the Raven tranſport from St. Kitts, having on board Colonel Mackay, with the remainder of the 65th regiment:—— The above veſſel was ſeparated from the other tranſports from Ireland laſt Fall, and blown off the Coaſt.

We hear that the Rev. Mr. William Clarke, Son to the late Mr. Peter Clark, of Danvers, has received Ordination from the Biſhop of London, for the Epiſcopal Church at Dedham, and would have returned in one of the laſt Veſſels from England, but was not entirely recovered from the Small-Pox.

Extract of a letter from a Member of Parliament to, a gentlemen in this town, dated Feb. 17, 1769.

"The Colonies at preſent ſtand in a ſtrange point of light here, eſpecially from the late reſolves of the Aſſembly of New-York.

"Thoſe who ſee the extenſive miſchief which muſt ariſe from theſe animoſities are by ſuch conduct precluded from doing any ſervice,——they want ſome inſtances of temper and moderation whereon to found an application for the Repeal of the late Act and Regulations.

"Would the Colonies petition in temper and with full acknowledgment of the ſupreme right of this country to regulate the general commercial ſyſtem, I have little doubt that the unhappy idea of taxation would long, even forever, be laid aſide."—

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.

By the London papers, &c. We learn, The advocates of Liberty, foreſeeing the intention of the miniſtry to inſlave the people, have formed themſelves into a ſociety by the name of the Supporters of the Bill of Rights, on the following plan;

"Many Gentlemen, Members of Parliament and "others, diveſted of every perſonal conſideration, "and unconnected with any party, have formed "themſelves into a ſociety at the London tavern, "under the title of SUPPORTERS OF THE BILL "OF RIGHTS.

"The ſole aim is to maintain and defend the "legal conſtitutional liberty of the ſubject. They "mean to ſupport Mr. Wilkes and his cauſe, "as far as it is a public cauſe. For this purpoſe "only they ſolicit the countenance and encouragement of the public, whoſe emolument and advantage alone are intended."

This ſociety has made large ſubſcriptions for the ſupport of Mr. Wilkes, and through him the cauſe of liberty in general; and by the following advertiſement inſerted directly under the advertiſement of the Addreſſes, deſire a meeting at the ſame time.

"The gentlemen of the ſociety, ſupporters of the "Bill of Rights, and every friend to this moſt laudable aſſociation, are earneſtly requeſted to meet "this day on ſpecial affairs, and as a proceſſion "has been judged neceſſary, the rendezvous appointed in St. George's Fields, Weſtminſter "Bridge, Parliament-ſtreet, and to Charing-Croſs, "at twelve at noon, from thence the cavalcade is "to proceed towards the city, and as another proceſſion is appointed for the ſame day, intended "for St. James, it is requeſted the gentlemen will "give particular orders to their coachmen and "ſervants, during the whole proceſſion, ſtrenuouſly "to maintain the right hand ſide of the way, from "Charing-Croſs, to the Royal Exchange, that no "obſtruction or umbrage may be given to either "party, that every gentleman may have the opportunity of paying proper reſpect to his friends "and acquaintance, as they paſs in the different "proceſſions."

What will be the upſhot of thoſe cavalcades, the next opportunity will inform us. It is not improbable there will be great diſturbances that day in London, as the Supporters of the Bill of Rights were determined to take the right-hand ſide of the way, and the ſpirit of oppoſition was very high on both ſides.

The ranking of the coaches for the above proceſſion was begun before Capt. Creighton left London, but the tide ſerving he could not ſtay to ſee the end of it.

NEW-YORK, May 18.

By Capt. Gibbs, in 30 Days from the Muſqueto-Shore, we learn, That his Excellency Robert Hogdſon, Eſq; Governor of that Place, ſailed from thence, for Jamaica, the 28th of March, in the Adventure Frigate, but intended to ſtop at Sandy-Bay, to pay his Compliments to the Indian King; that a great Number of Settlers lately arrived at the Shore, where Lands were immediately granted them, at no other Expence than that of Surveying.

URIAH HENDRICKS,

HAS removed his Store near the Cuſtom-Houſe, between White-Hall and the Exchange, in the Houſe lately occupied by the Honourable Thomas Warner, Eſq; and has to diſpoſe of, the following Goods, very cheap for Caſh;

Ruſſia and Ravens Duck of the beſt Quality, Superfine India Nankeens; Pepper, beſt Bohea Tea, Dutch or Hanover Lace, ſtrong Ruſſia Towelling, &c. 74 tf

L. KILLBURN,

At the White-Hall, NEW-YORK.

HATH FOR SALE,

WHITE lead	Vermillion
Spaniſh brown	Pruſſian blue
Yellow oaker	White Vitriol
Verdigriſe	Spaniſh whiting
Red lead	Paint bruſhes,
Linſeed oil	And all ſorts of crown
White varniſh	Window-glaſs.
Spirits of turpentine	

Alſo portrait painter's colours, canvas, hair and Fitch pencils, tools and gilt carv'd frames for portraits; leaf-gold, and ſilver, do. &c. 33—

ISAAC LOW,

HAS removed into the House of Mrs. Lawrence, next Door to Theodorus Van Wyck, Esq; fronting Counties Market; where he has left a tolerable good Assortment of European Goods, which he will sell on the most reasonable Terms.—Also, Hyson and Souchong Tea, Powder, Beaver, Indian dressed Deer Skins, and Madeira Wine, by the Pipe. 73 76

TO BE SOLD,

BY the subscriber living on the premises, a plantation containing about 437 acres, pleasantly situated at the South side of Staten-Island, about a mile from the Narrows 73 acres of which are good meadow land, the rest arable, and wood land.——As the road from Simmonson's to Amboy, runs through the middle of the said plantation, it may be conveniently divided into three farms, with a sufficiency of wood-land, and meadow to each of them.——Upon the said plantation, there is a good frame house, barn, and other conveniencies; with a young bearing orchard, of 500 apple trees and a variety of other fruit trees; of the best kinds.——The conditions of sale may be known by applying to, CHARLES JANDINE. 70 81

JOHN MORTON,

At his Store in Queen's-Street, near the Fly-Market, has for Sale; A large and well assorted Parcel of dry Goods, China Ware, &c. imported in the last Vessels from London, Bristol, and Liverpool; which he will sell on the very lowest Terms, for Cash, viz.

FURNITURE checks, 7-8, yard wide and yard and 3-8 cotton and linen ditto, Irish linen from 2s. to 10s. per yard.
Coarse and fine sheeting,
Striped and plain Holland.
Oznaburgs and dowlas.
Garlix, laggings and chilloes,
Towelling and clouting diaper.
Rolls, buckram and canvas.
Stamp'd cambric handkerchiefs.
Sousee and check linen and cotton do.
Spotted red and white, and blue and white do.
Flowered and plain lawn do.
Silk romalls and bandanoes.
Barcelona handkerchiefs and cravats.
Persians, tassaties and sarsenets.
Paduasoy, ducape, lutestring,
Mantua and armozine silks.
Black, white, drab, green, crimson and sky colour'd sattin and peelongs.
Flowered sattins, and figur'd modes.
Fine moreen, Loretto and silk damascus for jackets.
Flower'd, strip'd and plain gauze.
Black and white catgut.
Curtain and binding callicoes,
Callicoes, chintz, and cottons.
Cotton gowns and counterpanes.
Fine and course cambrick and lawn.
Bed bunts and ticking.
Women's chip hats.
Men's beaver, laced and plain ditto.
Men's and boys castor and felt do.
Shoemakers spinnel.
Mohair and sewing silk of all colours.
White three corded do. for breeches and stay-makers.
Flemish, Scotch and Nuns thread.
Darning and stitching do.
Shaded crewels and bobbin.
Apron and cap tapes,
Wristband and broad do.
Quality and shoe binding.
Hoses and Bristol shoes.
No. 12, 4, 4 1-2 and 5lb. pins, and large brass do.
Superfine, middling and low priced, scarlet, blue, green, brown, drab, grey, Tyrian and pompadour broad cloths,
Naps and coating of various colours.
Bath rugs, kerseys and half thicks.
Red and blue penistons,
Green and red baise.
Emboss'd serge,
Crimson Aurora,
Red, yellow, white and spotted swanskins and flannels.
Scarlet, blue green, black, pink and brown calimancoes, durants and tammies,
Cross barr'd and plain camblets and stuffs.
Silk and Irish camblets, flower'd do.
Venetian and Irish poplins.
White and colour'd jeans, and fustians.
Flower'd, plain and corded dimities,
Thicksets and fagathies.
Black crape, bombazines and grazette.
Silk and worsted breeches patterns.
Knee garters and trimmings,
Manchester and Genoa velvets.
Worsted and hair plush.
Wilton, Scotch and list carpets.
Bed side, entry and stair do.
Mens black and white silk gloves, do. buck and shammy do.
Womens, maids and girls, silk, worsted, kid and lamb gloves and mits.
Mens silk, worsted, thread and cotton, rib'd and plain hose, gauze do. for under stockings.
Womens black worsted, white silk, thread and cotton hose.
Wax work, king's queen's and princes.
Black and blue feathers.
Silver and tinsey ribbons.
A great variety of plain and figur'd sattins, paduasoy and lutestring ribbon,
Broad and narrow love, do.
Fan, gauze and hat trimmings.
Open edge ribbons, fringe,
Black and white lace,
Blond and cap do.
Skeleton and cap wire,
Pearl necklaces--Fashionable fans--Pincushion trunks,
Barbers trimmings.
Sealing wax, wafers, ink powder, quills.
Folio and quarto post, folio, cap, pot and propatria writing paper--letter files.
Bibles, testaments, receipt and memorandum books.
Primers, story books and battledores.
Pewter ink stands, lead do.
Ivory and horn combs.
Shirt buttons and wires,
Knives and forks, cutteaus.
Penknives, razors, scissars.
Childrens knives,
Hand and sash saws,
Iron squares.
Lathing and carpenters hammers,
Files of all sorts,
Plain irons, augers, gouges, chizzels, firmers, shoemakers articles; carpenters and coopers tools, desk furniture, and many other articles of ironmongery.
Tin and roll plate,
Common and cast steel frying pans.
4d, 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, 20d, 24d, and 30d, nails.
New fashion'd oval gilt frame looking glasses, large sconces, dressing glasses and swingers.
Also a large assortment of china, useful and ornamental; together with a parcel of queen's, or yellow ware, delf and black earthen do. The particulars of which would be too tedious to enumerate.

*** The said MORTON has a complete set of Boults, &c. for cleaning flax seed, which he will sell very cheap.

Custom-House, New-York, 1st May, 1769.

NOTICE is hereby given, that this Office is removed from Wall-Street, to the House at White-Hall, fronting the Great-Dock, lately occupied by Mr. Samuel Farmer. 74 77

New-York, 4th May, 1769.

JOHN C. KNAPP,

ATTORNEY at LAW, de B. R.
At his Office in Broad-Street,

GIVES the most candid Opinion, and Satisfactory Advice, in all Cases of Law and Equity, where verbally stated, *Ten one Dollar*, If in Writing, on similar easy Terms, governed by the Number of Questions to solve, and Papers to peruse.——Also draws Writings and Conveyances of every Kind from the smallest Agreement to Deeds, Wills, &c. of the utmost Consequence, effectually to Answer the Purposes intended, And on such easy Terms as to render this Office of that real Utility for which it was established the 11th of June, 1764.

Persons assisted to recover their Property in England; or elsewhere. *Cash* at most Times to be had on approved real or personal Security; to discount good Bonds, Bills, or Notes; and on Bottomry.

Mr KNAPP assures the *Public* of his constant Attendance. *That* the general Business of this *Office* shall be carefully executed, with strict Secrecy, and the most immediate Dispatch; *And* that he will use every other Endeavour to merit a Continuance of their Favour, which from long and severe Illness he is at present much in need of.

☞ A stout, healthy Negro Man about 30 Years of Age, fit for Town or Country, has many good Qualities, and to be sold only for want of Employ. 74 77

To be sold at Public Vendue,

By Order of Joseph Reade, on Thursday 25th of May, Inst. at South-River Bridge, in the County of Middlesex:

THE Plantation and Premises lying on the West Side of the said River, and on the main Road from Burlington and Amboy, lately belonging to the Estate of Samuel Neilson, deceased: Containing by Estimation, One Hundred and Fifteen Acres, whereon is a good Dwelling House, some Out-Houses, some clear Land, and some good Wood Land, where a Tavern has been kept for many Years past; there is also on it a good Landing Place for Boats: Also there will be sold another Lot of Land, likewise lately belonging to the Estate of the said Samuel Neilson, deceased, about a Mile from the above Premises lying on Duck-Creek, on the East Side of the said River, containing by Estimation, One Hundred and Twenty Acres, whereof great Part is good Meadow, and good Wood Land, and whereon also is a very good and convenient Landing Place. The Terms and Conditions of Sale will be made known at the Day and Place of Sale. 74 76

To be sold at public Vendue, on Monday the 29th of May next, (or at private Sale any Time before) at Perth-Amboy;

A BOAT called the Betsy lately belonging to John Watson; the said Boat is in exceeding good Order, with a new Quarter Deck, and very commodious for Passengers or any other Business, She will carry about Six Cords of Wood.

April 28th, 1769. JEREMIAH STANTON,
WILLIAM WRIGHT.
74 77

The *NEW-YORK* Paper MANUFACTORY.

Ready Money, for clean Linen RAGS, may be had of

JOHN KEATING,

Between the Fly-Market, and Burling's-Slip;

ALL Persons who have the Welfare of their Country at Heart, are desired seriously to consider the Importance of a Paper Manufactory to this Government, and how much Good they may do it, by preserving the Linen Rags, particularly the fine ones, which would be otherwise useless; their saving of Rags is recommended, not so much for the Money which they will immediately fetch (which can be but a trifle) but the Benefit which will accrue to the Public in general if the Manufactory is supplied with Rags, so as to enable us to make a sufficient Quantity of Paper, for our own Consumption, and by this Means keep in the Province the Sums of Money, which are annually remitted for this single Commodity, and when once sent from hence, are entirely lost to us, Whereas by manufacturing of it here, Numbers of poor People are daily employ'd, and the Money still remains in a circulating State; it is therefore hop'd that all Persons will be as careful as possible, in saving that, which it evidently appears will be of public Utility.

☞ All Persons having Occasion for Cartridge or Sheathing Paper, may be supplied, by giving Notice some short Time before wanted.—And all Persons who have fine white Rags, are earnestly entreated to send them in, as we are prevented from making fine Writing Paper, entirely for want of fine Rags. 62—

WHEREAS, in Consideration of a Tract of Land, in the Province of East New Jersey, for which by Agreement, a good Title was to be made to us the Subscribers, living in Somerset County, in the said Province, by Isaac Veal, of the same Province and County; for the Payment of the Purchase Money, for which, We executed to him three Bonds, all dated the 25th of August, 1768, for the Sums following, viz. The first signed and executed by John Green, conditioned for the Payment of thirty-nine Pounds, seventeen Shillings, and four Pence. The second, by William Hall, conditioned for the Payment of thirty-three Pounds, five Shillings, and two Pence. The third, by Mattice Colshet, conditioned for the Payment of eighty-eight Pounds, sixteen Shillings, and eight Pence. And whereas, he the said Isaac Veal, has not made, and it appears has it not in his Power to make us, or either of us, a good Title to the said Land, according to the Agreement aforesaid: These are therefore to forewarn all Persons, not to take any Assignment of the said Bonds, or either of them; as we, and each of us, are determined not to pay them, unless we are compelled to it by due Course of Law. Witness our Hands, this 19th of April, 1769.

JOHN GREEN,
WILLIAM HALL,
MATTICE COLSHET.

73 76

WANTED directly.

FOUR or Five Hundred Pounds, for one, two, or three Years, at Interest on good Security, in the Province of New-York. Any Person having the Money to let, is desired to inform the Printer at the Exchange. 73 76

ALL Persons having any Demands for Work done, or Materials furnished for the Paper Manufactory, in this City; are desired; immediately to bring in their Accounts to the Subscriber, that they may be settled.

JOHN KEATING.
73 76

To be SOLD at private Sale and entered on immediately.

THE Farm of Capt. James Gray; lying on the Banks of the River Passaick, about one Mile from the Church at Newark; which from its Situation, has perhaps more Incitements to induce a Gentleman who wants a Country Seat to pay his Attention to it, and will more probably please an elegant Taste, than any in the Country, as it is capable of almost every Improvement. There are on the Farm, two dwelling Houses, a Barn, Stable, and Coach House, it contains twenty Acres of excellent Land, which if well managed and improved, will afford Bread-corn for a small Family, besides Grass and Hay, for three Horses, and four or five Cows; a good Orchard, and a large Garden; it commands a most extensive View of the River, and overlooks Capt. Kennedy's Farm, Garden, and Deer Park, at Petersborough, to which it is opposite—The River abounds with plenty of Fish, and wild Fowl, in their Season, which may be taken at a few Rods Distance from the Houses, there are about one Mile from said Farm, ten Acres of good Wood Land, that will be sold with the said Farm and Houses, or separate, as may best suit the Purchasers. If it should be inconvenient to any Person to purchase the whole of said Farm, it will be divided and sold separate; For further Particulars, apply to Isaac Ogden, Esq; at Newark, who has Power to sell the same. 73 76

Newark, April 24, 1769.

City of New-York, 4th May, 1769.

The Conveyancer's and Scrivener's Office,
KEPT BY

CHARLES MORSE,

ATTORNEY at LAW,

IS removed from *Pot Baker's-Hill*, to the House of Mrs. *Ruston*, next to the Friend's, commonly called, the Quaker's Meeting House, in Crown-Street, which runs from the Center of the Oswego-Market, to the New Dutch Church;

Where Deeds of Partition; Marriage Settlements, Leases and Releases; Bargains and Sales; Gifts and Grants; Leases for Years; Mortgages, and Assignments thereof; Obligations; Articles of Agreement; Bills of Sale; Powers of Attorney; Petitions; Charter Parties; Bottomry Bills; Wills and Testaments; and all other Sorts of Deeds, Conveyances, Assurances and Instruments in Writing, are authenticly drawn, with the greatest Accuracy, Secrecy and Dispatch.

Also at this Office, Advice and Instructions are given to Executors and Administrators, how to manage and transact the Business of their Administrations; and Inventories of their Testators and Intestates, Estates, their Accounts therefor, and Divisions thereof, are made out in a regular and authentic Manner. 74 77

TO BE SOLD.

A Farm, of about 400 Acres of Land, in Ulster County, on the public Road from the Wallkill, to Newburg landing, from whence, and from New Windsor Landing, it is distant about two Miles. There is on the said Land, a very fine young Orchard, of 400 Apple Trees, a large New double dwelling House, a good framed Barn, a Saw Mill, and a Grist Mill, on a plentiful and constant Stream of Water, sufficient for both Mills, at almost all Seasons of the Year; and about twenty Acres are good Meadow under Improvement. Any Person inclining to Purchase, may apply to the Subscriber, living on the Premises, who will give an indisputable Title for the same.

73 76 ABEL BELKNAP

New-Rochelle, Feb. 1st, 1769.

To the PUBLIC.

LATELY settled in this place, a French clergyman, that can be well recommended, and has opened a grammar-school, in the house late in the occupation of Mr. Abramse, wherein he proposes to teach the French language, together with geography, ancient and modern history, to the youth of both sexes.—He also intends to teach the Latin and Greek tongues, with the classics, in order to fit for the college those who are desirous of this part of education:—Proper care will be taken of the pupils's morals, and they may be boarded on very reasonable terms. The parents who will favour him with encouragement, may apply for further information, both in regard of the places of board, and manner of tuition, to the following gentlemen, viz. Judge Bleecker, and Captain Besley, Messrs. Vallade and De Blea. or any other gentlemen of the place; and in New-York of Messrs. Anthony and John Bleecker, merchants. 66.—

ANCHORS,

FROM one to ten Hundred Weight, made of the very best of Bar Iron, by the best Anchor Smith in America; equal, if not superior in Quality to any made in Europe.——

ALSO,

Cast Iron NUTTS, for grinding Apples, to be sold by

JOHN ABEEL,

Near Coenties Market, who can supply any Gentlemen on short Notice, with Anchors from 1000 to 1500 Weight.

39 90

JAMES DEAS,

Peruke-Maker and Hair-Dresser,

IS removed to the Corner, opposite to Messrs. Bolton and Sigell's Tavern, near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where he has Lodgings to be let.

N. B. He has to sell, Ladies best Tortoise-shell Combs, of all Sorts. 68—